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CEMA OFFICIAL VIEWS INTEGRATION POLICY

AU021446 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSAWY in Polish 18 Apr 84 p 3

[Dispatch by Henryk Chadzynski, ZYCIE WARSZAWY "special emissary" in the USSR: "The Most Powerful Mainspring of Integration"]

[Text] Moscow, April -- What is the most powerful mainspring of integration? What is the factor that makes it possible to coordinate common activities by countries differing not only in economic standards and technological and organizational achievements, but also in evaluating that which is useful? The many talks I had during a week at the Moscow CEMA headquarters focused on this issue. However, it was not this that made my meeting with Pavel Bagudin, head of the CEMA Secretariat Department for Joint Economic Work, one of the most interesting. It was so interesting because of the subjects and because of the way in which complicated problems were presented against the background of historical experience and a time lag. That experience is made up of achievements and issues that are still pending. It shows an evolution in the forms and range of joint planning projects and the imperfection of relations involving goods and money.

P. Bagudin said that those projects and those relations are two pillars of cooperation, but that these pillars are clearly unequal because while progress in planning is obvious, relations involving goods and money are not developed sufficiently. If we trace the evolution of views on the role, character, and forms of planning we will see how different the present practice is from some concepts promoted in, say, the sixties -- that is, in a period P. Bagudin called a romantic period, one of excessive anticipation of the course of events. At that time attempts were made to propagate the establishment of a supranational planning body.

We all know that those attempts took a different turn, but that planning has developed. The scale of problems is quite different today. The coordination of plans for periods of 5 or more years is now a fact. What is at stake at the present stage is a much more profound process -- the coordination of the entire economic policy of the CEMA countries, which, as we know, will be one of the subjects of the meeting in June of the leaders of the CEMA countries.

P. Bagudin did not use strong terms when discussing CEMA problems, but he did imply that the development of socialist integration has reached a new, distinct stage. My mind goes back in that connection to that quirk of history which, as an accelerator of cooperation, brought about the establishment of CEMA 35 years ago. Let us recall that the policy of isolating and economically boycotting the USSR and the people's democracies after the war by former allies in the anit-Hitlerite coalition accelerated the decision to establish CEMA. Now, 35 years later, the policy of restrictions and discrimination by the United States and its closest allies will again produce results different from those planned by the authors of this policy.

That policy will result in a new stage of cooperation, which will help to better meet the basic needs within CEMA and to ensure that the weapon of restrictions will not have an effect in the future.

P. Bagudin cited many examples to show that the present coordination of the multiyear plans devised by CEMA countries is crucially different from similar coordination in the past. The problems that should be coordinated are different; international cooperation on the planning processes within the individual countries is stronger.

There is a new approach to large economic problems, and the ties between economic cooperation and scientific-technical cooperation are closer. That cooperation is more than just general coordination: It involves a division of tasks between the ministries and enterprises in individual countries.

Those links among enterprises as the basic units of production are now being given increased significance. It is also important that cooperation is planned for up to 1995 and even in some cases up to the beginning of the next century. In addition, the time used in the entire planning process of drawing up cooperation programs for the coming 5-year period will be cut down by half.

The first state of that work will be completed in the middle of this year and the second -- final -- stage will be completed in the first 6 months of 1985 when the big issues will have been incorporated in a number of detailed economic accords and trade agreements, especially in those that map out the program for a division of tasks and specializations. The first stage is extremely important because it involves the basic issues of developing mutual economic and scientific-technical relations among individual countries, especially between these countries and the USSR, the largest partner. In the course of that work every country, including Poland, has to attend to the issue of choice, which is of most crucial importance for every country's future and which means that every country has to choose its own sector in the international division of production, primarily the sector of the largest development prospects.

Is it possible to find an analogical process in the past? Well, that process cannot be really compared because of its present scale and range. Perhaps it could be compared to that process in the past that at one time stipulated the volume of oil processing and petrochemistry in every country and determined the size of Soviet oil supplies. However, the comparison in this case applies to an individual branch of the economy and not to the economy as a whole. We are concerned with the economy as a whole, and that is why the process by which every country chooses its own specialized sector of production must be closely related to the entire development program of every country. That means that the basic mainspring of integration represented by planning can now be even more effective.

At one time planning involved the coordination of mutual trade. That was followed by programming joint undertakings, coordination of specialization, and participation in joint investments, all of which resulted in integrated systems, including the energy system, which ensured enormous advantages for participants. However, all in all, the coordination of the plans affected only that aspect of economic activity that helped to meet joint needs. All other aspects were left to the independent decisions of the individual countries.

The same immutable principles that apply to all undertakings within CEMA apply to the sphere of planning. They are the principles of internationalism, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefits and assistance. All the more radical attempts to coordinate all aspects of economic development were for many years regarded by some countries as violations of the principles of sovereignty. However, the absence of coordination has taken a cruel revenge. We Poles know that very well because we have been left with a ballast of unfinished investments and are now asking our partners to help us put some projects into production. For example, the situation of Romania, which has expanded its petrochemical industry and oil processing without consulting [its allies], is also dramatic because half this potential lies unused since there is no foreign exchange to pay for oil imports from capitalist countries.

If we coordinate all sectors of the economy, not only those dealing with mutual trade, we will be able to prevent the aforementioned situation as early as during the development of the plan.

It goes without saying that those problems are difficult. The example of the automobile industry is proof enough of what great differences do exist in evaluating the effectiveness of various projects and national interests. However, nothing is as favorable for mutual coordination and consent as the brutal economic necessity and nothing is better for inducing cooperation than a sense of danger created by the policy of restrictions and discrimination.

The increasingly obvious need to coordinate all aspects of economic policy and to formulate a joint strategy of CEMA countries' economic development and cooperation continue to stimulate the interest not only in further improvements in planning, but also in that second pillar mentioned at the beginning of this dispatch. It is no accident that the experience of the individual countries in that sphere, which we may agree to call improvements in the methods of economic management, is now being gathered.

We are not the only people implementing economic reform. Others also have their reforms, even though they may call them by different names and the lines of their searches are different. However, any experience may be valuable. That is why the CEMA Secretariat is carrying out an extensive poll on that subject. The questionnaire includes 120 questions on individual issues, beginning with fiscal-economic systems and the commodity-and-money economy through the role of ministries and planning commissions. The lessons derived from that poll may prove very instructive. Of course, that does not mean that attempts will be made to devise a uniform and universal recipe for those issues.

CEMA is doing only that which the CEMA countries want to do, P. Bagudin said in conclusion. However, CEMA countries realize more and more that it is necessary to go over to intensive forms of economic management -- that is, to improve or to change the present methods.

PRAVDA ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS, THREATS TO PEACE

PM031508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "May Day's Banners Over the World"]

[Text] May Day's scarlet banners are flying over the world. The Soviet people are greeting this spring holiday in a good labor mood. Fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the working people in the land of the Soviets are persistently struggling to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole and striving to raise labor productivity and further strengthen organization and discipline.

The day of international solidarity is enthusiastically celebrated by working people in all continents. "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" -- this call by the Communists has withstood the test of time. Today, the proletarian, socialist internationalism reliably serves the cause of the working people's struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

The peoples of the socialist community countries are confidently looking toward the future. The constructive work done by them in close mutual cooperation confirms the vision of the founders of scientific communism that the countries of victorious socialism will constitute "such a colossal force and such an example" that other peoples will voluntarily follow them.

Marxism-Leninism -- the eternally living revolutionary international teaching -- serves as a reliable compass for the fighters for mankind's bright future and illuminates the path of workers' and communist parties. Being the vanguard of the working class and the working masses, they constitute a truly worldwide force and resolve complex tasks while defending the vital interests of the peoples.

The alliance of world socialism, the international working class, and the national liberation movement is strengthening. It has repeatedly frustrated reaction's sinister intrigues. Its durability and invincibility provide the guarantee of their future victories. As the actions of the forces comprising this alliance become more united and more coordinated, the vistas of the working people's struggle become brighter.

The peoples who have cast off the chains of colonial oppression are continuing the struggle against the forces of the dying world of capitalism. A number of young independent states have taken a socialist-oriented path. The Soviet people address words of fraternal greetings and support to the African peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, for the consolidation of their political and economic independence. We express feelings of profound solidarity with the Asian peoples advocating the triumph of the cause of peace. Imperialist reaction, which is creating hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, is being rebuffed. Millions of people demand an end to the agressive U.S. actions against Nicaragua and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada.

The actions by the Israeli aggressors and their Washington allies have been stigmatized. The commandment of the time now is to end imperialist interference in the affairs of Lebanon and other Arab countries and withdraw Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands. A lasting and just peace will be found in the Near East and the just cause of the Palestinian people will triumph.

In these spring days, the peoples in European countries are intensifying their struggle against the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe, for the withdrawal hence of the already deployed Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Their presence on the European Continent increases even further the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Europeans, and the peoples of other continents with them, have joined the antiwar and antimissile movement, making it widespread and powerful. The fighters for peace resolutely demand the banning of chemical and other types of mass destruction weapons, together with nuclear weapons. Neither ideological differences, political barriers, nor different assessments of individual events can distract them from their main goal -- to liquidate the threat of a worldwide nuclear conflagration.

The citizens of the USSR and the other fraternal countries welcome May Day with full support for the consistently peace-loving course of the socialist community states and their principled foreign policy. The Week of Struggle for European Security will begin in a few days' time in our country and millions of Soviet people will participate in its events. It can be boldly said that all the basic actions aimed at strengthening peace, security, and mutual understanding between peoples are founded on the socialist community's initiatives. The Soviet Peace Program for the eighties has earned the highest prestige.

"Consistently and enterprisingly," Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, "we are leading matters toward easing tension in world politics, curbing the arms race, and reliably ensuring the country's security."

The goal of improving the international climate is pursued by the Soviet proposal that agreement be reached on certain norms which would be mandatory for relations between nuclear powers. It is also important to restore the atmosphere of trust between nuclear powers as well as the atmosphere of trust between states. We invariably oppose the buildup of nuclear arsenals and advocate the banning and destruction of all types of these weapons.

The Soviet state does not seek military superiority nor does it intend to impose its will on other countries. But neither will it allow the prevailing parity to be broken. While the transatlantic pseudo-peacemakers are expounding on their readiness to resume the Geneva talks, the USSR answers precisely and clearly: There is no need to prove to us the usefulness of talks. As soon as the United States and the other NATO countries take steps to restore the situation existing prior to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union will not hold things up.

Preparing to celebrate May Day, the Soviet people are proud that their motherland has become the bulwark of peace and friendship among peoples. The worlds of the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans are echoing all over the world.

Let us curb the arms race and uphold detente and peace!

Long live the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy!

ACHIEVEMENTS OF INTERNATIONALISM INSPIRE PEOPLES

PM031032 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Beneath the Banner of Internationalism"]

[Text] The strength of the working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy, and socialism is most visibly and graphically manifested in the days prior to the May Day festival. The struggle has now acquired an unprecedented ferocity.

Faced with the threat to mankind posed by the reckless, adventurist actions of the most aggressive imperialist forces and faced with the policy of overt militarism pursued by U.S. ruling circles and their bid for military superiority and world supremacy and their violations of the peoples' rights and freedoms, working people the world over are rallying even more closely together. They were the addressees of the CPSU Central Committee's ardent May Day slogan:

"May the alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat, and national liberation movement grow stronger."

This slogan names the three great forces of the present day. They are the forces that determine the mainstream of the development of all mankind. Their international solidarity has always performed a massive and truly historic role. But in present conditions its significance is even greater. Their united actions, cooperation in the struggle against the common enemy, and cohesion are an insuperable barrier in the way of imperialist reaction and the forces of militarism and aggression whose actions have been markedly stepped up of late. The invasion of Lebanon and occupation of Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the threats against Syria and the conversion of Europe into a launchpad for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and its allies -- this is just part of the evidence of increased activity on the part of the forces of aggression and reaction who are opposed by the forces of peace and progress.

The socialist community states are a united fraternal family in the world arena. They are united by Marxism-Leninism -- the immortal international teaching. The peoples of the socialist countries have an unshakable determination to strengthen and protect the gains of socialism and world peace.

Since socialism became a world system, the possibilities of protecting peace and safeguarding the peoples' security have increased substantially. The fraternal countries cohesion and the close coordination of their foreign policy activity as well as defense measures are constantly increasing the socialist community's influence over world events. The attempts by imperialist reaction to upset the socialist countries' unity and restrict world socialism's international influence are doomed.

The Warsaw Pact Organization is a reliable shield for the socialist states' security and an important factor in strengthening peace in Europe and far beyond. The 29th anniversary of the signing of the pact will be celebrated on 14 May. At last year's summit meetings in Prague and Moscow, the Soviet Union and its allies put forward major joint initiatives on strengthening peace and curbing the arms race which subsequently underwent further development and concretization. Questions of strengthening the Warsaw Pact states' political and defensive alliance and the tasks of expanding and deepening economic cooperation among the CEMA countries will continue to be at the focus of the Soviet state's attention, as was stated on the lofty platform of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

The outstanding achievements of the countries of real socialism in all spheres of life are an inspiring example and guiding light for the entire international proletariat. The working people of the capitalist countries are seeing the historic revolutionary gains of the peoples of the socialist states more and more as the prototype of the future of all mankind. With ever increasing determination, they are struggling against exploitation and lack of rights, unemployment, and poverty. The working class in the capitalist part of the world is in the forefront of the struggle to eliminate the danger of war, the struggle against the orgy of militarism, the arms race and the preparations for a new war.

Communists in all continents are struggling selflessly and purposefully for this noble cause. As far as they are concerned, the purpose of their activity today is to struggle not only against oppression and exploitation but for the preservation of civilization on earth, for man's right to live. The unity and cohesion of communists the world over is strengthening in this struggle. Their aspirations are expressed in the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan:

"Proletarians of all countries, unite!

"Long live proletarian, socialist internationalism!"

The fighters of the national liberation movement, the peoples who have freed themselves from the colonial yoke and are seeking to strengthen national independence and social progress, are waging a fierce battle against imperialism. In Asia, Africa, and Latin America they are bravely withstanding the policy of imperialist brigandage and violence and are repulsing direct armed attacks by [illegible]ction which is creating new hotbeds of tension and crisis situations all over the place. The sympathies of all honest people in the world are on the side of the fighters for the freedom of South Africa and Namibia and the patriots of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and occupied but uncowed Grenada, and on the side of the peoples of the Arab countries rallying their ranks in the struggle against Israeli aggression and U.S. imperialist diktat.

The more the imperialists fuel tension and the more obvious it becomes that they are threatening mankind's existence, the more harmoniously and vigorously the fighters for the peoples' security, democracy, and social progress act, augmenting and uniting their ranks. Our party's utter devotion to the cause of peace, its desire to get together with the other fraternal parties of the socialist community countries in preventing a nuclear catastrophe and its invariable solidarity with other progressive movements are confirmed once again in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission for Preparing a New Edition of the CPSU Program.

Soviet troops -- patriots and internationalists -- are also contributing to averting the threat of war, protecting the peoples' revolutionary gains, and putting a stop to the aggressive intrigues of the enemies of peace and democracy. True to the resplendent ideals of communism, they are ever ready, together with their brothers-in-arms -- troops of the armies of the other Warsaw Pact countries, to perform their duty. By protecting the interests and security of their own people, the Soviet troops are protecting the interests and security of all the peoples of the world.

IZVESTIYA SLAMS 'EXTORTION' AT L.A. OLYMPICS

PM031034 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Palladin report under the rubric "Sports": "The Olympics Held Hostage"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Apr -- One of the most widespread crimes in the United States is kidnapping -- seizing juveniles in order to extort a ransom. Kidnapping has been part of American life since extortioners abducted the child of the famous American aviator Charles Lindberg. That happened in 1932, on the eve of the opening of the 10th Olumpic Games in Los Angeles. Now, 52 years later, that Californian city is again waiting to play host to the world games and again the preparations for these festivities are overshadowed by intrigues reminiscant of a kidnapping. This time the aim is to take hostage . . . the 23d Olympic Games, as they come to birth. The most surprising aspect is that something resembling a kidnapping has been undertaken by the guardians of order here.

The city of Long Beach comes within greater Los Angeles. During the games, it will host the competitions in volleyball, fencing, and archery, as well as the sailing contests. The local police, having contracted to provide security, presented the Olympic Organizing Committee (the LAOOC) with a sizeable bill. The LAOOC agreed to pay for the services of the guardians of the law, but to pay a smaller sum than requested. Then the Long Beach servants of justice started to blackmail them: Pay the whole amount, they said, or else the participants and guests of the Olympics will be left face to face with the local gangsters, thugs, thieves, and other criminals. The Long Beach authorities sided with the police. The municipality declared a freeze on work on Olympic facilities until the LAOOC changes its mind. So the organizing committee yielded, promising to pay the extortioners $3 million.

Similar wranglings are continuing in other U.S. cities which have offered to host Olympic competitions. Talks on remuneration for the guardians of order in Los Angeles itself have reached an impasse. The guardians of the law are deliberately not hurrying to conclude a contract, knowing that with every day that passes the opening of the games draws nearer and their stock goes up.

Car rental offices have doubled their tariffs. The Los Angeles restaurateurs are trying to make what they can out of it, sabotaging attempts to freeze, for the duration of the Olympics, the price list or at least the size of the portions offered. Kenneth Rich, a reporter on THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, made a discovery which surprised him. During the recent Winter Olympics, he and four of his friends dined in Sarajevo's best restaurant for a sum for which one person could not eat his fill in Los Angeles' poorest establishments. LAOOC, although it complains loudly about the entrepreneurs running riot, is itself beating the records for self-interest and resourcefulness. Suffice it to say that the games organizers want to charge my TASS colleagues $2,000 for...a partition in the press center.

Extortion on a scale unprecedented in Olympic history has discouraged many foreign tourists from going to Los Angeles. Since last Friday, the number of days remaining until the games is only in double figures. Yet only one-half of the tickets allocated to other countries have been sold and about one-third of the foreign participants in the Olympics have yet to reply at all to the LAOOC invitation, especially as, in violation of all the rules and customs, they are being asked to pay in advance for tickets which have yet to be printed.

Alas, the flouting of the games' traditions is not confined to that. The USSR national committee has come out clearly and authoritatively on this score. How does the United States react to this statement by the sports leaders of a leading Olympic country? In an extremely strange way. Official Washington pretends not to grasp the meaning of our observations and, what is more, tries to attribute to the Soviet Union actions and intentions which belong to the United States itself. The Olympic organizers put on an air of injured innocence and try to pass off the complaints made against them as "unsubstantiated cavils." Instead of replying on the real issues, the LAOOC and the U.S. National Olympic Committee reiterate the same old promises "to organize the games in Los Angeles in such a way that all mankind will share the Americans' pride in them." In fact, the primacy of the local laws and customs is being imposed on the Olympic movement, just as the Washington administration tries to revise or to abolish entirely the law and order which exists in the world. You cannot help feeling that certain figures here, on being granted the right to organize the 23d Olympics, took this as carte blanche to handle the Olympics in whatever way they liked. Another kind of kidnapping.

"The Russians MUST [capitalized word published in boldface] (my emphasis -- A.P.) understand that ours is a free country where everyone has freedom of speech," a U.S. State Department spokesman stated on the subject of the indignation expressed by Soviet sports leaders in connection with the preparations which are in progress here for anti-Olympic subversions and provocations.

That is entirely in the spirit of the present mood in Washington, in both form and content: The edifying tone is typical, the taking of the word "freedom" and its derivatives in vain is characteristic. This word is manipulated still more in defiance of common sense by those whose well-being the State Department is so concerned about. They have actually called their plan of action "Operation 'Freedom,'" having in mind freedom to perpetrate all kinds of base actions with regard to the guests of the Los Angeles Olympics from the socialist countries. As yet, in any case, they can have no complaints about the authorities here. Their recent gathering was attended by Elliot Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state, after which one of the provocateurs' ringleaders stated that Washington's attitude toward their designs is one of "covert sympathy."

In this situation, THE WASHINGTON POST reported the other day, even P. Ueberroth, head of the LAOOC, has been suspected of sympathies toward the "Reds." He receives hundreds of letters of abuse and threats, as a result of which he has been forced to request protection for his family.

A few more words about "freedom" in relation to the subversive radio station called "Liberty." Together with Radio Free Europe, it is maintained by the CIA (until 1971 it was not even considered necessary to conceal this link), and it broadcasts slander against socialism, sometimes providing espionage instructions to countries of Eastern Europe from FRG territory. Nonetheless its patrons here are striving to secure a place for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe "reporters" among the journalists accredited to the Olympics. A similar attempt was made in Sarajevo. There, the provocateurs were shown the door. Among other members of the International Olympic Committee, U.S. representative Julian Roosevelt supported this decision for which the radio saboteurs' bosses and patrons were let loose on him. James Buckley, the present chief of Radio Free Europe, went so far as to call Julian Roosevelt -- a banker from New York State, a descendant of President Theodore Roosevelt, and a sailing champion in the 1952 Olympics -- a "pawn in the Soviets' hands." After this, J. Roosevelt was expelled from the U.S. National Olympic Committee.

Freedom is recognized in America, but only between quotation marks.

SHOOTING CHAMPION DOUBTS OLYMPIC PREPARATIONS

LD031022 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- Every competition is doubly important for a sportsman now because there are only counted days left before the beginning of summer Olympics-84, Tamaz Imnaishvili [TASS spelling], 29, 1981 world skeet shooting champion, said to a TASS correspondent.

This engineer from Tbilisi has been going on for this sport for fourteen years now. He took part in many international tournaments, world and European championships and Olympic Games. On four occasions he won European championships as member of the USSR team and captured prizes more than once in the individual classification.

The fixtures of the present Olympic season are so arranged for trap shooters that they have an opportunity to take part in challenging tournaments before the beginning of the games and reach their peak form in July-August, that is in time for the Olympics, Imnaishvili said. These fixtures include European cup competitions and European championships.

I do not doubt that the Olympic honours in Los Angeles will be contested chiefly by marksmen from the USA, Canada, Italy, France, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, who have great international experience.

Although it is not ruled out that younger sportsmen may enter the contest: suffice it to look at the close results in the final protocols of the competitions held in the past Olympic cycle.

So while the enthusiasm of the sportsmen is something which cannot be doubted I personally strongly doubt that the shooting tournament will be held under conditions appropriate to its rank, Imnaishvili stressed. Not long ago I happened to take part in competitions on the Olympic shooting range El Prado in Los Angeles, and my impression is that El Prado is not yet ready for Olympic competitions. Just nothing on it except target-releasing machines. Water is also a problem -- nothing but Coca Cola and Fanta and one may just wish to wash one's face. Dust, sand, and sweltering heat of 30 degrees centigrade. There are no resting rooms for sportsmen, only tents with the air in them even more heated than outside. Add to this plastic camp toilets, and you'll see that the atmosphere is far from being Olympic. True we liked the hotel in which we stayed. But that was not the Olympic village from which it would take us almost to two hours to reach El Prado.

One would like to hope that all these shortcomings will be removed in the period left before July 28, the opening date of the Olympic games, world champion-81 said in conclusion.

JOURNALISTS' MEETING PROTESTS LAOOC NONATTENDANCE

LD031224 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Paris May 8 TASS -- The current congress of the International Sporting Press Association (AIPS) held here expressed indignation at the attitude adopted toward this forum by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC).

For the first time in many years, says a communique issued by the AIPS Executive Committee, the Olympic Organizing Committee did not wish to send a representative of the press service to a meeting with AIPS delegates. The envoys of 82 countries who have assembled in Paris to exchange opinions on matters relating to their profession, specifically to problems arising in the organization of the press service at Los Angeles Olympics-84, believe that the absence of a LAOOC representative testifies to the lack of understanding on the part of Americans of the role and place of the world press in the Olympic movement.

VIENNA PAPER ASSAILS 'COMMERCIAL' OLYMPIC SPIRIT

LD031638 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Vienna May 3 TASS -- The Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME is strongly critical of the commercial spirit of the summer Olympics in Los Angeles. The newspaper believes that the emergence of various political and sports problems in Los Angeles is due to the fact that for the first time in the history of the Olympic Games they are dominated by business interests. The main concern of the private organizers of the games is not sport achievement but big commercial deals. Inasmuch as the organizing committee consists almost exclusively of representatives and executives of giant concerns and other companies everything is being done to assure maximum gain for them.

In this connection the newspaper also criticises the decision of the International Amateur Boxing Association for boxers to wear protective helmets. The newspaper stresses that in this case, too, there was a commercial deal involved. Attached to this extremely dubious decision is a scandalous reservation that Olympic boxers are required to wear protective helmets manufactured by a certain American firm.

So from the point of view of sport this questionable and much-criticised rule also involves commercial blackmail, the newspaper says.

In our opinion, Lotar Scheer, president of the Austrian Amateur Boxing Association, said in an interview with the newspaper, this is an ordinary commercial deal which is criticised by boxing federations of many European countries. I am convinced that this decision would not have been taken had not an American firm been given the privilege of supplying the Olympians with its products. The newspaper says in this connection that the President of the International Amateur Boxing Association is also an American.

Lotar Scheer and other experts believe, VOLKSSTIMME goes on, that the use of a protective helmet is a rather questionable matter. It will only inconvenience the boxer even if he had a chance to get accustomed to it in the course of several weeks. Moreover, such a helmet does not reduce the risks of injury. This concerns primarily the younger sportsmen who are now beginning to box in helmets, believing in their nonexistent security and therefore giving less attention to their defence.

Unlike Europeans, the newspaper goes on, the Americans have long become accustomed to protective helmets because their use is obligatory for competitions in the American Army from which most of the boxers of the U.S. team come. So there can be no question of equal conditions, the newspaper says in conclusion.

DPRK PAPER DENOUNCES GAMES' 'POLITICAL AIMS'

LD031513 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 TASS -- The American authorities should give up their intention to use the forthcoming Olympics in Los Angeles for unseemly political aims. They should faithfully discharge the duties of a host country and honour the demands of the Olympic Charter and Olympic customs. This is said by the newspaper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary condemning the campaign being conducted by the U.S. authorities against socialist countries in the pre-Olympic period.

Anti-communist organizations threatening sportsmen and officials from the USSR and other socialist countries with violence and provocations have been established in Los Angeles, the writer of the commentary says.

After noting that this campaign is being conducted under the protection and with the connivance of the U.S. authorities, the commentator stresses:

All these disgraceful actions to be seen in the USA on the eve of the Los Angeles Olympics represent an encroachment on the Olympic Charter and a gross violation of Olympic rules and standards. Such actions are at variance with the aspirations of peace-loving sportsmen of the whole world and are an inadmissible interference in sports affairs by the forces alien to sport.

The actions of the American authorities, designed to cloud the atmosphere of the Los Angeles Olympics and to raise obstacles in the way of the Olympic movement, should be immediately cut short and the national Olympic committees of different countries and international sports federations should make joint efforts to uphold the principles and ideals of the Olympic movement.

TROYANOVSKIY LETTER URGES UN MIDEAST CONFERENCE

PM040958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Letter to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar from the USSR permanent mission to the United Nations"]

[Text] The following letter was sent a few days ago to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar:

The USSR permanent mission to the United Nations conveys its respects to the UN secretary general and has the honor to report as follows in connection with his letter of 9 March 1984 regarding the preparation and convening of an international conference on the Near East. The call of the UN General Assembly to convene the above-mentioned conference, which is contained in its Resolution 38/58C, reflects the growing international recognition of the rightness of those countries which from the very beginning have come out for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on a just and realistic basis. Life itself and the practical experience of many years have convincingly proved that peace in the Middle East can be established only as a result of collective efforts by all the parties interested in the settlement, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only lawful representative of the people of Palestine.

The Soviet Union, which is trying in every way to help get the problem of the Middle East settlement out of the impasse where the Camp David policy of separate deals has driven it, has invariably supported the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East which would open up a real way to solving a whole package of problems brought about by the Middle East conflict. The USSR is sure that such a conference would make it possible to break the chain of dangerous crises and wars in the Middle East and to guarantee its peoples the peace which they have been waiting for so long.

The conference on the Middle East has not been convened so far not because of the shortage of methods to solve the organizing and procedure problems, but because the U.S. and Israel have been stubbornly blocking the organizing of collective work aimed at achieving a just Middle East settlement. The U.S. Administration which continues to put a stake on imposing upon the Arabs partial, separate solutions, advantageous only to the aggressors, holds an openly obstructionist stand on the problem of convening the conference. This follows, specifically, from a letter of the U.S. permanent representative in the U.N. of January 13, 1984. The attitude toward the conference of the Israeli leaders who hope to consolidate the results of the aggression against Arab nations with the help of the U.S. is equally negative. It goes without saying that in order to convene the conference and to organize its work successfully, a number of problems connected with it have to be solved, including the determining of the composition of the conference. At the same time, it is obvious that it would be expedient to examine these problems later, when the practical work connected with the convening of the conference is started.

At the present stage, the main task consists of working to remove obstacles artificially created on the way to convening the international conference on the Middle East, for making all the parties concerned, including the U.S., agree in principle on the convocation of the conference. The United Nations Organization and its secretary general are sure to be able to effectively promote the reaching of common accord concerning the need to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem through collective efforts. This would create favorable prerequisites for successfully solving problems directly connected with organizing and convening the conference. As for the Soviet Union, it will constructively cooperate with all those who are sincerely interested in a just, durable settlement and is ready to do its utmost for promoting the early convocation of the international conference on the Middle East and its fruitful work.

KORYAVIN SEES SERIOUS THREAT FROM CENTCOM

PM031045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch under the rubric "The Background of Events": "General Kingston's 'Concerns'"]

[Text] Washington -- The operational conference takes place daily, even on holidays. At exactly 0830 Lieutenant General Robert Kingston appears at the door of the "information room" and the officers stand to attention before their commander. The floor is then given to the intelligence officer. He switches on a special device and a panoramic map lights up on the wall, showing the region of the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean.

Photographs received from intelligence gathering satellites over the previous 24 hours are "superimposed" on it. The operational staff studies the deployment of naval ships and the movement of tankers in the Strait of Hormuz and receives the latest reports on military actions along the Iran-Iraq front. Afterwards the officers report on the combat ability of U.S. formations, explain other operational questions, and report on weather forecasts for the next 24 hours in the regions of "possible Air Force operations" -- the 19 countries covered by Gen Kingston's sphere of "concerns."

The action takes place at the so-called Central Command (Centcom), which has been established -- according to the American version -- to "protect U.S. interests from any military threat" in a vast area spreading from the Near East, through the oil-rich Persian Gulf region, to the Indian Ocean. But the verbosity about "protection of interests" is just a smoke screen. Centcom's operational maps pursue other goals -- to step up the U.S. "military presence" in these areas, even including the occupation of the region's richest petroleum deposits.

The command staff is located at MacDill AFB near Tampa, Florida, while the "operational area" of Centcom's actions is more than 10,000 km distant from U.S. territory, along other people's latitudes and longitudes. Florida has been chosen deliberately: This state is climatically and geographically "similar" to the Near East and the other zones overshadowed by the Central Command. Here the military personnel undergo a kind of "acclimatization," engage in training, and become familiar with equipment in a "suitable locality."

Recently there has been increased interest in the United States in Centcom -- one of the x commands of the country's armed forces. This was especially so following the failure of the U.S. mission in Lebanon and the whole of U.S. Near East policy.

The Marines have left Lebanon on ships, the ships have left the Lebanese coast, but the U.S. Armed Forces have no intention of leaving either the Near East or any of the other strategic regions. Quite the contrary, plans are being elaborated to step up the U.S. "military presence." Special attention is now focusing on the Persian Gulf zone, and Gen Kingston's command is being "eulogized" (in order to boost its "morale" after the Near East failures).

The general himself, whom the well-known military specialist Richard Halloran described in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE as "an outstanding troop commander with experience in the Korean and Vietnam wars," has said about his formations: "Today they are a means of deterrence, inspiring confidence." Who is inspired with this confidence?

Centcom is a direct threat to developing countries and all those who do not wish to follow the scenario written in the White House.

Back in his time, W. Churchill said that the Persian Gulf's significance is "colossal for imperial interests. Oil lies alongside a vitally important artery -- the route to the Indian Ocean." Vitally important.... The Americans have not only made use of this terminology but have also taken over the baton of military incursion in the region. While in the past the term "east of Suez" meant British penetration, now it is the United States that is striving to impose its domination over this vast zone. And it is acting more boldly, having deployed naval armadas across all shipping lanes and turned formerly uninhabited islands into military bases.

But Gen Kingston and other U.S. military officers consider that this deployment of armed forces is inadequate. They have drawn up, as James (Kounen) wrote in BUSINESS WEEK, "an American scenario for a Near East war." Here is one of its main features: Since U.S. territory is several thousand kilometers away from the Near and Middle East and vast transportation facilities and considerable time are required to move armed forces there, it is necessary for U.S. formations to be "brought closer" to the region. This means that the United States intends to seek new bases and establish entire "state-bases" where larger troop contingents could be deployed "on a permanent basis." Hence the chain reaction of plans to deal blows against the national liberation process and establish regimes obedient to Washington's will in the region, which would "open the gates" for U.S. troops.

The Pentagon's strategic concept gives special attention to the buildup of air and sea "bridges." The U.S. military department has in its safes a bulky 450-page report which envisages the construction of military bases. THE NEW YORK TIMES, which reported this, described the plan's essence as "expansion of the U.S. Air Force's presence in countries and regions of strategic interest" -- in other words, everywhere in the world.

The secret airstrips will be something like "girders" supporting the "bridges" the Pentagon is stretching from the U.S. coast or from countries where major U.S. formations are stationed (like the FRG and Japan, for example) to the Near East, Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. It is intended to use them for the "rapid deployment" and "rapid redeployment" of U.S. military formations to zones of "vital interests" -- in other words, to areas where countries Washington is striving to impose its control on are located.

The U.S. newspapers recently front-paged reports about the Pentagon's "latest idea" -- plans to reinforce the U.S. Air Force with the new giant C-17 military transport, which will replace the Lockheed C-15 aircraft currently in service. At first glance this could be taken as part of a routine campaign to rearm the country or the replacement of one "component" by another on the assembly line of the military-industrial complex. But the C-17 is actively involved in the strategic system of the doctrine of "building air bridges," and the U.S. policy of military adventures will fly on its wings to "zones of vital interests." The C-17, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, is meant to further the U.S. strategic concept which boils down to "waging war as far from U.S. shores as possible." It can take on board whole military formations, and the McDonnel-Douglas concern, which will start building these airborne giants, intends to produce up to 200 such aircraft.

In parallel with the permanent deployment of its Navy in ocean and sea expanses, the expansion of the military base network, and the building of air "bridges," the United States is using yet another method for military infiltration of other countries -- so-called "joint" military maneuvers. Under this cover the Pentagon is shipping personnel and equipment to the Near East, Central America, and other regions and establishing permanent bridgeheads there, since such maneuvers stretch over a period of years (like "Big Pine" in Honduras).

Centcom is deciding on more and more new "exercises" involving the transfer of major formations. It constantly keeps in its purview Sudan, Somalia, Oman, Bahrain, Kenya, and other countries that Gen Kingston recently inspected. He considers countries not allied with the United States in a "single military bloc" -- the way many West European countries are united within the North Atlantic bloc -- to be the "weak spot" in maneuvers to build "bridges" toward the establishment of "joint" commands, which in turn, are a direct route for U.S. invasion of the territory of other states.

Gen Kingston not only listens to his officers' daily reports at the MacDill AFB headquarters. He also coordinates Centcom's actions from on board the command vessel La Salle, permanently stationed in the Persian Gulf. It was also he who, speaking in Congress, declared the need to set up a "forward headquarters" of the command in the actual zone of its operations.

U.S. militarist circles can rely on the general. After all, in his words, "4 years ago, when the Rapid Deployment Forces were created and the President ordered them into zones of our vital interests, we were unable to give an answer to the questions of which formations should be sent, what time would be required to transport them, and what was the degree of their readiness. Today I can answer all these questions."

This means that Centcom is expanding its strength. It also means that a serious threat hangs over the peoples overshadowed by the "deterrent command."

VELIKHOV HITS U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

PM031250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 Second Edition p 6

[Article by Academician Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat: "Ambitions in Space -- Threats on Earth: Washington's Adventurous Course"]

[Text] The instruction to cherish peace as something very precious and ensure the security of our motherland was described by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speech to the voters as one of the most important and most imperative instructions for Soviet people. It is unwaveringly followed by our party and our state. The Soviet peace-loving foreign policy accords with the interests of all countries.

In today's anxious world, the ensuring of peoples' security should be the fundamental task of the governments of all states. This applies fully to the Washington administration. Meanwhile, the majority of people who give some thought to their own future and to the future of mankind are convinced that the U.S. Administration's militaristic course, aimed at attaining a clearly unrealistic goal -- establishing military superiority over the USSR -- runs contrary to the most urgent task of our times.

Essentially, not a single person on the planet can consider himself safe, owing to the arms race being mounted by U.S. imperialism. The awareness of this threat is evolving into powerful antiwar movements, which have engulfed the most varied countries, including the United States itself. Under these conditions, and in its attempts to whitewash its actions, Washington is resorting to peace-loving rhetoric and political maneuvering. Nevertheless, it is easy to perceive how far the White House's words and its deeds diverge, and this divergence is vividly manifested by its approach to the problems concerning the use of outer space.

Back in March of last year the U.S. President put forward the notorious "alternative" solution. It concerned the creation of a "safe world" not only by disarming but, on the contrary, by transferring the arms race to new spheres. It appears that, for the U.S. Administration, the "alternative" means developing an extensive ABM "defense," including its space-based element.

It must be noted at the very outset that the idea of an extensive ABM defense system is nothing new. It has been raised on many occasions over past decades and been immediately turned down for scientific, technical, military-economic, or political reasons. The most important component of the system now being suggested by the incumbent Washington administration consists of hundreds, if not thousands, of space installations armed with various types of still nonexistent weapons and equipped with superaccurate target indication and guidance systems. Their task is seen as the destruction of missiles launched from any point on the globe. The matter has progressed beyond declarations. The U.S. Administration has launched a campaign to finance the accelerated development of components of such a system.

Soviet scientists, and even the majority of U.S. scientists, did not delay in drawing the world public's attention to the vast potential danger for the fate of mankind inherent in Washington's plans. For example, 245 full members of the USSR Academy of Sciences declared in an Appeal to All World Scientists that the attempt to develop so-called "defense weapons" in space could be of little use to a country subjected to mass attack, since such weapons would be incapable of protecting the overwhelming majority of the population. Consequently, the use of ABM weapons is calculated not so much for defense, as for attack for the purpose of diminishing the power of a retaliatory strike. Let us note, by the way, that the hopes of U.S. strategists who consider that their ABM system could save the United States from a crushing retaliatory strike, are also illusory.

In reality, a space-based AMB system, as has been proved by the special study done by the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat, can be used not only to strike at the other side's satellites and strategic missiles after they have been launched, but also to destroy installations on the ground by way of a first strike. The fact that the extensive U.S. ABM system is seen by U.S. strategists as one of the means of ensuring a nuclear first strike is confirmed also by the fact that the U.S. Administration refuses to pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons. At the same time it is pursuing an entire range of measures aimed at building up its first-strike potential (deploying medium-range missiles in West Europe, developing the MX, Trident II, and Navstar systems, and others).

By developing an extensive ABM system, Washington would be in breech of the USSR-U.S. treaty of unlimited duration on the limitation of ABM systems, signed in Moscow 26 May 1972. It is well known that this treaty bans the development and deployment of space-based ABM systems. Its significance is especially great insofar as it is the only Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic arms that has been ratified and is in force. Could this be why it has become the target of such furious attacks by extreme right-wing forces in the United States?

The second, shorter term, avenue of the arms race in space being prepared by the United States involves the development of antisatellite weapons. On this point the Washington administration is attempting to convince the world that the Soviet Union was supposedly the first to start the development of such weapons and that the U.S. actions are just a retaliatory measure. The facts, however, indicate otherwise. The United States began the development of antisatellite weapons as far back as the late fifties, soon after the Soviet Union had launched the first artificial earth satellite. In 1963-1966 it had already developed and deployed an ABM system based on the Nike-Zeus missile and an antisatellite system, based on the Thor missile, deployed on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific. There are reports about at least two more U.S. systems of the same period meant for the very same purpose. In April 1959 the U.S. Air Force embarked on testing the Bold Orion antisatellite missiles launched from a B-47 bomber, while in 1962 the U.S. Navy carried out two similar launches from the F-4 fighter under the (Khay-Khou) program.

Taking these and other facts into consideration, a number of Western scientists admit that none other but the United States is the initiator of the development of all new antisatellite weapon systems. It is no accident that it broke off the Soviet-American talks on antisatellite systems which began in the late seventies.

Washington's arguments appear even less convincing when compared with the USSR's precise and unambiguous position. The Soviet leadership declared in August 1983 that it deems it necessary to reach agreement on a total ban on the testing and deployment of any space-based weapons for attacks on land-based targets or on targets in the atmosphere or in space.

The draft treaty banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth, submitted by the USSR for discussion by the latest UN General Assembly session and constituting an important part of the resolution on this question adopted by the international forum is highly important and significant on this plane. It is typical that this time, too, the U.S. delegation took the line of opposition, going against the opinion of the overwhelming majority of states in the world, including its own allies.

Furthermore, the USSR is prepared to resolve the question of antisatellite weapons in the most radical way -- by reaching agreement on the liquidation of existing antisatellite systems and on banning the development of new ones. In addition to these proposals, the Soviet leadership has taken an exceptionally important decision: The USSR has pledged not to be the first to deploy any type of antisatellite weapons in space. In other words, it has imposed a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from introducing any type of antisatellite weapons into space.

It is indicative that this Soviet initiative has encountered support among the U.S. scientific community, and also among senators and congressmen who are highly critical of Reagan's plans to introduce strike weapons into space.

The deployment of antisatellite weapons would create a permanent threat to installations in space. It would have a pernicious effect on the prospects for achieving accords on the freezing of nuclear arms and on their limitation and reduction, insofar as it would complicate the problem of monitoring, the very same problem that has been the subject of irresponsible speculations in the United States for many years now and is being used to wreck existing accords.

In January 1984 the United States proceeded to test the components of a new antisatellite system (based on the F-15 fighter-bomber and a special two-stage missile). In March the administration submitted to Congress a report on antisatellite weapons, providing a de facto confirmation of the fact that, despite its demagogical discourses, it has not the slightest intention of banning such weapons, nor does it seek to limit and reduce nuclear arms.

Furthermore, by posing a threat to the effectiveness of national monitoring means by the introduction or development of new delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons which are in principle difficult to monitor (ground-launched cruise missiles, single [monoblochnyy] light ballistic missiles with mobile launchers), the United States is creating the scientific and technical "substantiation" for one of its basic arguments against the conclusion of the appropriate treaties. Washington pursues a single goal -- to discredit the path of negotiation and of arms control and disarmament proposed by the USSR. This path encounters support from the overwhelming majority of people, including people in the United States where, according to opinion polls, 80 percent of the population support the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals.

In response to the U.S. military-industrial complex's preparations to introduce strike weapons into space, there is growing resistance to its plans among broad public circles.

Many of the most eminent U.S. scientists have been cogently demonstrating the danger of the Reagan administration's seeking dominance in space. This is the position occupied by all who are aware of the fact that neither antisatellite weapons nor an extensive space-based ABM system would offer a chance of surging ahead or gaining even the slightest military or political advantage, but would rather enhance sharply the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

In actual fact the present U.S. Administration's plans to deploy strike weapons in space and use near-earth space as a bridgehead for waging global hostilities are being developed and implemented without taking into account the disposition of forces in the international arena or the other side's potential for taking retaliatory measures. The Soviet Union has repeatedly proved that its existing economic, scientific, and technical potential enable it to respond adequately and in the briefest period of time to any threat against its security. But we are not advocates of the arms race.

The Soviet Union's principled and responsible line of preventing the militarization of space was authoritatively reaffirmed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko recently. "The Soviet Union," he declared, "has been striving for a number of years now to reach agreement aimed at preventing the arms race from spreading to space. We have constantly presented this question to the U.S. leadership. We are doing this because we are clearly aware of the awesome consequences to which the militarization of space would lead." Not to transfer the nuclear arms race to other environments, including space -- such is the proposition included in one of the norms proposed by the USSR for relations between nuclear powers.

It is necessary to do everything to ensure that space may remain free of weapons, not become a field for military clashes, and not become the source of a threat against the earth's inhabitants. The vast funds which the development of space weapons would inevitably consume and the scientific and technical groundwork which has already been done in this sphere could, with a relatively small modification, be efficiently used for large-scale peaceful programs. These programs would help resolve the increasingly acute global problems -- economic, energy, raw material, and ecological -- and would also lay the foundations for successful space activity by future generations of the earth's inhabitants.

U.S. PEACE CORPS CALLED FRONT FOR CIA AGENTS

PM031411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service article: "Spies Acting As Philanthropists"]

[Text] The strategy and tactics of the U.S. infiltration of individual states and even whole regions have been worked out with great care. Washington has at its disposal a vast apparatus for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, in which the CIA holds a key place.

A whole series of organizations exist under various guises as an official cover for the CIA's agents. One of the more odious of these organizations is the U.S. "Peace Corps." This department is still comparatively young. It is only 23 years old. But with regard to scandalous exposures connected with the activity of CIA emissaries under its roof, the "Peace Corps" beats all records.

Providing technical assistance to developing countries by sending U.S. specialists from different professions to work there as "volunteers" -- what could be more noble than this, the official goal proclaimed by the founders of the "Peace Corps." However, the sorry experience with these "philanthropists," received by the states that have allowed the "volunteers" into their country, proves the opposite.

The gathering of intelligence data, the recruitment of agents, the ideological conditioning of the population, and in some instances, even direct participation in organizing and conducting subversive operations -- that is the field in which the "Peace Corps'" envoys have been working with the sweat of their brow. It is no coincidence that, during the years of its existence, the "Peace Corps" has repeatedly been expelled ignominiously from a number of countries.

South Asia has recently been enjoying the "Peace Corps'" special attention. According to information published in the Indian newspaper DAILY, the first few groups of "volunteers" arrived recently in Sri Lanka. As the newspaper notes, under an agreement imposed on Colombo their number will soon increase to several hundred people on an island from which at one time they were thrown out in disgrace.

The "Peace Corps" also tried to "woo" India. This initiative found no response in Delhi, however. As specialists stress in this context, the "Peace Corps'" masters of psychological warfare and espionage, who have undergone special CIA training, were set the task of keeping tabs on representatives of the patriotic forces opposed to U.S. intrigues in the region, destabilizing the situation in South Asia, inflaming national discord, and encouraging the activity of separatist organizations. Thus, as a branch of the CIA the "Peace Corps" remains true to type.

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM301111 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Apr 84 p 3

[P. Volpyanskiy report: "For the Development of Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the U.S. Cooperative League, which unites more than 50 million members, was in our country 16-21 April at the invitation of the USSR Tsentrosoyuz board. The American cooperative members visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Minsk. The guests from the United States familiarized themselves with various aspects of the Soviet consumer cooperative movement's activities, met with cooperative workers, and discussed the prospects for Soviet-American cooperative ties on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA).

In a talk with journalists before leaving for home, the league's president, E. Morgan Williams, noted that the knowledge gained by the delegation members during their trip will undoubtedly promote the establishment of firmer ties between Soviet and American cooperative workers. Expressing satisfaction at the results of the visit, he stressed the urgent need to continue further exchanges of opinions in order to extend contacts.

A communique on the results of the visit to the USSR by the U.S. Cooperative League delegation says that wide, mutually advantageous cooperation between cooperative organizations can develop successfully only under the conditions of reliable peace. The sides stressed the need to step up the joint contribution to spurring on the ICA's activity in the interests of the struggle for peace and social progress and to enhance the organization's role in defendingthe interests of the broad masses of cooperative working people. The trip to the Soviet Union, the document says, is a new step along the path of strengthening cooperation in the international cooperative movement, and will help develop relations between the two countries' peoples.

NOVOSTI'S BEGLOV ON REASONS FOR REAGAN'S PRC TRIP

AU301440 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 84 p 6

[Article by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov, specially written for the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO, "Strategic Goals of a Beijing Visit"]

[Text] The visit of U.S. President Reagan to certain countries of the Pacific zone and the Far East, the climax of which is the visit to China, is considered by Soviet observers as being integral to the personal political goals of the master of the White House and the common strategic line of the United States in Asia and throughout the world.

Within the framework of Reagan's pre-election interests, this trip obviously serves the purpose of filling the gaps in the President's deficit on numerous foreign policy questions -- and this is the view of people not only in Moscow, but also in other capitals of the world. So long as the White House balance shows a lack of certain positive results, Washington intends the Beijing visit to show the American voter that the present administration is capable not only of waging war; but also of gathering friends and allies.

Why has Ronald Reagan gone to China? The answer can be found in Washington's overall military-political strategy. It encompasses the policy of strength in Asia, the establishment of struggle fronts against the USSR, the Indonchina countries, and the Republic of India; generally speaking, against each country that aims to stabilize the situation in the area. Washington needs anyone who, to one extent or another, can be used for various militarist machinations to create hostilities and conflicts among countries in that area.

The model of Asia as a "new center of U.S. military strategy" (this is how they talk in NATO circles), is already assuming a clear form in the Western part of the area. The militarization of Pakistan, the "Rapid Deployment Forces" established in the Indian Ocean basin, the modernization of the military base in Diego Garcia, the deployment of nuclear weapons, the buildup of the U.S. Navy's presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area, and the overt attempts at inciting Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to participate in such military blocs in one form or another -- all these things reveal the signature of one hand, the spirit of one policy. This is the policy that guides the actions of counterrevolution in the undeclared war against Afghanistan as well. We can even say the following in this context: Wherever Washington is unable to deploy its missiles and military bases, it is trying to export counterrevolution instead and to send its mercenaries with the aim of destroying national liberation movements.

It is not difficult to understand the optimal and minimal demands of Washington in its relations with Beijing. The hostile actions against Socialist Vietnam, the constant exacerbation of the "Kampuchean issue" in an attempt to restore the Pol Pot regime -- responsible for annihilating 3 million Kampucheans, the deliveries of arms and instructors for counterrevolutionary forces acting against Democratic Afghanistan from Pakistani territory -- Washington is counting upon these and other aspects of Chinese policy to implement its "supreme goal", namely: to attract China into the camp of the "strategic allies" of imperialism, since the policy of the "total crusade" against the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as against national liberation movements, is in its profound cynicism, not choosy about means.

One needs only to glance at the map of the world to convince oneself that the military front of American policy encompases the entire globe -- reaching from the shores of of the Pacific in Nicaragua, to the Middle East and Southeast Asia, to the Far East. The full encirclement of India and the separation of socialist countries from developing countries in the southern hemisphere also belong to these targets.

In the last 12 years, both countries tried to gain the greatest possible advantage from the "new period" of Sino-American relations. At certain moments, in particular when the question of Taiwan -- an issue of principle for Beijing -- was put aside, a political agreement could be reached. This, however, always affected China's friendly relations with other peoples -- such as the Soviets, Indians, and Vietnamese. This was to the disadvantage of all anti-imperialist forces. As for anti-Sovietism, it has always been one of the worst advisers for the policy of any state, including China.

There are economic temptations in Sino-American relations. When people in Beijing proclaimed the 'open door' policy, Washington carefully analyzed it and adapted itself to it. In the first place, it will be used as a means by which one more attempt will be made to make China pass over to the U.S. side of the barricade, and thus finally to implement the "glorious dream" of American imperialism at the end of the 20th century.

CHERNENKO, JCP'S MIYAMOTO MAY HOLD MEETING

OW011011 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0700 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] A meeting may possibly be held between JCP Chairman Miyamoto and CPSU General Secretary Chernenko, the top leaders of the two parties, on the abolition of nuclear weapons next month at the earliest.

According to a JCP announcement today, at their delegations' recent preliminary meeting in Tokyo, the JCP and the CPSU agreed to hold a summit meeting of their two top leaders soon on the subjects of checking nuclear war and realizing a total ban on nuclear arms. The announcement also revealed that the second preliminary meeting would be held late this month in Moscow to prepare for the summit talks. At the second preliminary meeting, the two parties will formally decide on the place and time of the summit talks.

Making this announcement at a press conference today, JCP International Department Director Tachiki said that the meeting of Chairman Miyamoto and General Secretary Chernenko would take place next month at the earliest. He added that at the recent preliminary meeting, the delegations of the two parties did not discuss the northern territorial issue and the Afghan question -- two important problems pending between the two parties. He said that the two parties still had different opinions regarding the assessment of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the Soviet deployment of SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the Far East. However, he added: In view of the urgency of the nuclear disarmament task, the summit meeting would limit its subject of discussion to the abolition of nuclear arms.

When realized, the planned summit meeting would be the first between the JCP and the CPSU in 5 years. Chairman Miyamoto and the late General Secretary Brezhnev held summit talks in 1979. The planned meeting between the two leaders draws attention as a move to improve relations between the two parties, which have been cool over the Afghan question and other matters.

GROMYKO CABLES GREETINGS ON ABE'S 60TH BIRTHDAY

OW290825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko cabled his congratulations to his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe on his 60th birthday Sunday, the Foreign Ministry said. Gromyko wished Abe's continued role as a government leader in the terse message, the first to reach a Japanese foreign minister from the Soviet official, the ministry said. This apparently reflects a softer Soviet attitude toward a Japanese call for resumption of bilateral talks, a ministry official said.

JAPAN HAD FULL KNOWLEDGE OF KAL FLIGHT DETAILS

PM031337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent K. Rashidov under the rubric "Press Evidence": "In Collusion With the CIA"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The United States uses an extensive network of espionage services abroad which employ all forms of reconnaissance, including aerial. The purpose is not only to gather secret information, but also to organize international provocations aimed at undermining the cause of peace.

Preplanned sabotage, involving the most sophisticated methods and technical facilities, is a direct consequence of the present U.S. Administration's militarist course, a course aimed at unbridled fueling of the war hysteria and of the arms race, including nuclear weapons.

This is the conclusion of a book "The President's Crime" by Japanese journalist Akio Takahashi that has just been published in Tokyo. Citing examples from the CIA espionage dossier, the author notes the special role of aerial espionage. U.S. reconnaissance aircraft have been caught in the act more than once, but the provocations continue. This was the case last September with the South Korean aircraft sent into USSR airspace. The author of the book writes that this CIA espionage act was perpetrated on instructions from President Reagan to push further military programs though Congress by placing all the blame on the Soviet Union.

It is worth noting that at the very time the book "The President's Crime" was being published, the magazine SHUKAN ASAHI published an article saying that Japanese intelligence had been informed of the actions of the South Korean intruder aircraft at an early stage of the flight. As is known, this has thus far been denied by Tokyo officials.

The magazine quotes a statement by a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry aide to a U.S. Defense Department spokesman: "The Japanese Self-Defense Forces have big ears," and goes on to describe the following curious fact: Japanese communications facilities in northern Hokkaido apparently recorded all the conversations connected with the flight of the South Korean aircraft; what is more, well before the flight was cut short. With this data in its possession, Tokyo could have prevented the disaster, the magazine, whose staff has carefully investigated the incident, sums up. The article also stresses that Japanese authorities promptly provided the U.S. command with all the data they had obtained.

The book "The President's Crime," the article in SHUKAN ASAHI, as well as items in the Japanese press provide further confirmation that certain Japanese circles were fully informed of the provocative nature of the flight of the South Korean aircraft.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DPRK ARMY DAY JUBILEE

PM031406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattibuted article under the rubric "25 April Is Korean People's Army Day": "Always on Guard"]

[Text] It was 1932, a grim period for the Korean people. The country was in the grip of the savage terror of Japanese colonialists, who were using repressive measures to reduce Koreans to the level of slaves. However, their response was to launch a partisan movement. On 25 April, patriots formed the first armed detachment. Today, this date is celebrated in the DPRK as Korean People's Army (KPA) Day.

In more than 50 years, the KPA has traveled a glorious combat path, selflessly defending its country's freedom and independence. Its soldiers fought against the Japanese militarists. Liberation came in 1945 when the Soviet Armed Forces routed Japan's Kwantung army.

However, the forces of imperialism did not allow the Korean people to set about tranquilly building a new life. In 1950, the United States began its aggression against Korea. The KPA troops battled fearlessly with their enemies on land, at sea, and in the air. They countered the interventionists, who were armed to the teeth, with mass heroism.

During the patriotic liberation war, more than 700,000 KPA officers and men were awarded orders and medals and 481 people were awarded the title Hero of the DPRK.

The war against U.S. aggression was a genuine war of all the people. That is why neither "scorched earth" tactics nor massive massive bombing raids on peaceful cities and the extensive use of bacteriological weapons brought Washington victory. The Korean people and their Army held out and won.

But U.S. imperialism did not abandon its hegemonist designs vis-a-vis Korea even after the armistice agreement was signed. For 3 decades Washington has been fanning tension on the Korean peninsula, preventing the peaceful unification of the artificially divided country. There is a U.S. occupation force in South Korea. Hundreds of nuclear munitions are sited there. The United States soon intends to deploy its medium-range missiles in the southern part of the peninsula.

Washington and its Seoul puppets are constantly organizing major military provocations in the vacinity of DPRK territory. The latest of them -- the American-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" military maneuvers -- took the form of a rehearsal for an aggressive war. The United States ignores DPRK initiatives on the unification of the motherland while simultaneously maintaining its campaign of threats against People's Korea.

In this situation, a great responsibility rests on the shoulders of KPA soldiers, and they are performing their duty in a fitting manner. The KPA today is a modern Army with highly skilled command and political personnel. Its troops spare no efforts in perfecting their combat expertise. They are ready to defend the people's gains at any time.

During years of war ordeals and days of peaceful building, the Soviet Union has given the Korean people all-round assistance and support, and the Korean people appreciate it. The DPRK attaches particularly great importance to relations of friendship and cohesion with the Soviet Union, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, stressed during his recent conversation with a TASS delegation. He expressed great thanks to the CPSU and the Government and people of the Soviet Union for their active support for the DPRK's efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean peninsula situation.

On the 52d anniversary of the KPA, the Soviet people and Armed Forces wish the Korean servicemen new successes in perfecting their military expertise and safeguarding the motherland's security.

DPRK JOURNALISTS' GROUP ARRIVES FOR MOSCOW MEETING

SK040808 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] A DPRK journalists delegation led by (Sin Chung-tam), first deputy chief editor of NODONG SINMUN, has arrived in Moscow. The Korean comrade will participate in an international meeting of representatives of communist and workers' parties organs to be held in the Soviet capital on 4 and 5 May. The DPRK delegation will visit Leningrad and view labor successes attained by the group of the (Elestroyena) industrial complex. Following this, it will visit Estonia, a republic on the Baltic Sea, and view the work experience of the republic's central publication agencies workers in mobilizing workers in the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress's decisions.

NAKASONE TO GIVE AID TO PAKISTAN, DRA REBELS

LD021650 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 2 TASS -- The Government of Japan is actively joining in the aggressive policy pursued by the United States in different regions of the world, including South and southwest Asia. This is confirmed by the current visit of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to Pakistan. During his talks with the head of the Pakistani military regime General Ziaul Haq, the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN reports, Prime Minister Nakasone expressed Tokyo's readiness to expand cooperation with Islamabad and promised the Pakistani regime additional financial and economic aid to help it maintain stability in the country.

Today the prime minister of Japan made a demonstrative trip to one of the camps of Afghan counter-revolutionaries based on Pakistani territory. Addressing members of counter-revolutionary Afghan groupings Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed support for the bands sowing death and destruction in Afghanistan. Yasuhiro Nakasone also attacked the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Japanese prime minister announced that an additional six million dollars were appropriated to the bandits in the form of "aid". Tokyo has already made available to Afghan counter-revolutionaries 62 million dollars which were spent mainly on buying weapons.

Local observers regard Prime Minister Nakasone's visit as another step toward meeting the demands of the Reagan administration on sharing with U.S.A. the burden of buttressing anti-people regimes in that part of the world.

MORE AFGHANISTAN MERCENARIES 'ANNIHILATED'

PM031532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Blows Against the Mercenaries"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Apr -- The Afghan press reports successful large-scale combat operations against the gangs of imperialist mercenaries. In their struggle against the counterrevolution, the security forces and the Afghan Army are actively assisted by the local population and the self-defense detachments formed in many villages.

A large gang has been destroyed in Qonduz Province, the KABUL NEW TIMES writes. Some 130 bandits have been annihilated, including the gang's leader (Zulmay), protege of the (Gulbuddin) grouping entrenched in Pakistan.

A gang which had long terrorized the inhabitants of (Nikilen) village has been surrounded and annihilated in Nagarhar Province.

At the meeting which took place, the villagers expressed profound gratitude to the fighters from the people's militia operational battalion and assured the leaders of the PDPA provincial committee of their full support for the people's rule.

Successful operations against bandits have also been reported in Parvan, Paktia, Farah, and Ghowr Provinces in the last few days.

U.S.-BACKED ACTIONS AGAINST AFGHANISTAN HIT

Death Squads

LD211819 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- "The explosion, which ripped through the overcrowded mosque, was horrible, sending up clouds of dust and a whirlwind of crushed stones and splinters amid a crushing bang that muted the screaming of the wounded and the death rattle of the dying," IZVESTIYA said in its description of a March 1984 blast in Kabul, which left four persons killed and 21 wounded.

"The blast," it said, "was made frightful not only by its power but also by its being totally unexpected, as the people had come for the evening prayer, not to a battle-field. 'What a gruesome sacrilege,' exclaimed an elderly mullah in a green turban. "Who are the monsters that have perpetrated this crime?!"

The mosque, a shrine among the faithful, was seriously damaged, and it was found out that the crime had been committed by counter-revolutionaries, dushmans, as they are called in Afghanistan. These bandits have hypocritically proclaimed themselves "fighters for Islam" but are blowing up mosques, burning down book depositories with sacred copies of the Koran and beheading mullahs, who refuse to act against the people. The mosque blast was not an isolated fact, the paper's correspondent, Mr. Koloskov, said. The press in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has reported that the dushmans have destroyed 1,814 schools, 31 hospitals, 111 health care centres and 906 peasant cooperative farms there.

The ISVESTIYA article went on to say: "Who hasn't heard about the ill-famed 'death squads' in Latin America? Even many senators in U.S. Congress speak of them with nothing but disgust. But nobody in Congress ever denounced, even in passing, the dushmans' death squads that are not only staging bloody massacres one after another but also have set themselves the aim of exterminating all Afghan intellectuals and destroying the country's cultural values in order to spread the dark pall of the Middle Ages all over it again."

"What a horrible symbol is there in that a day before the Kabul mosque blast President Reagan professed love for the Afghan people, while in the same breath declaring in his proclamation his backing for Afghan counter-revolution."

"The President is bending over backwards to present the dushmans as 'freedom fighters' who operate independently and have been prodded into acting by 'patriotic motives', but the world has for a long time now [word indistinct] facts that show it is the White House that is the main culprit inciting and organizing the undeclared war against the DRA. Arms, ammunition and money are coming to the dushmans camps in a copious flow. A total of 125 million dollars have been appropriated for this purpose by the Pentagon alone in 1984," the article said.

Subversive Radio Propaganda

LD250921 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- "The world has recently learned about the setting up of a "radiobureau," to be more precise, another subversive and propaganda U.S. centre in Pakistani territory," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes.

This new advanced post of radio warfare has been established with an expressed purpose of creating a situation around Afghanistan, which would facilitate imperialist interference, of covering up Western foreign policy actions, which run counter to that country's interests, and attempting to mislead the public concerning the course of the DRA leadership towards democratic transformations and social progress." [quotation marks as received]

"There is no doubt that the fact of the establishment of the new subversive U.S. centre in Pakistan reflects Washington's striving to expand the front of the psychological radio warfare against Afghanistan."

"The present scope of the Western acts of propaganda subversion against Afghanistan speaks for itself," the newspaper writes. "Over 50 Western radio stations are engaged in the malicious day-to-day anti-Afghan campaign on the air."

"The volume of radio broadcasting beamed to the DRA increased 20-fold over the past five years and amounts to more than 60 hours a day," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. "Among the radio stations pouring abuses against the Soviet Union and the DRA is the "Voice of America" whose daily radio broadcasts in the Pashto and Dari languages amount to over three hours, the BBC, "Duetsche Welle" and "Radio Israel" which take a vigorous part in this campaign of misinformation and slanders. The "Radio Peshawar" and "Radio Karachi" stations which operate from Pakistani territory are no less malicious. Also in Pakistan are located the "Centre of Afghan Documents" and the "Afghan Press Agency" which supply, on the funds of the CIA, poisoned propaganda fabrications for subversive and propaganda actions which are conducted not without the participation of U.S. diplomatic representatives in Islamabad."

"Connivance with the U.S. special services in setting up psychological radio warfare agencies in Pakistani territory serves not only to complicate the situation around Afghanistan," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out. "It follows from foreign press reports that U.S. subversive radio stations stab in the back other countries in the region as well."

FURTHER PRC PROVOCATIONS AGAINST SRV SCORED

Attacks Outlined

PM040915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 84 Second Edition p 3

TASS report: "Intensification of Hostile Incidents"

[Text] Hanoi May 3 TASS -- The Chinese side has committed new armed provocations on the frontier with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the past few days, reports the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

In the period from 28 April to 1 May, the Chinese artillery massively bombarded many areas of the northern Provinces of Lang Son, Ha Tuyen and Cao Bang. The Chinese side tried to capture a number of heights located on the territory of Ha Tuyen Province. These armed actions inflicted a considerable material damage; many dwelling houses and public structures were destroyed and there were dead and wounded among the peaceful population. On 1-2 May, the Chinese troops forced their way approximately 3 km into Vietnamese territy 15 km northwest of Yen Minh, Ha Tuyen Province, and captured a number of heights. Some 18 km northwest of Hazyang [as received] , Ha Tuyen Province, the Chinese penetrated 2.5 km into Vietnamese territory. According to the Vietnamese command, artillery and separate units of the Army deployed deep in China have been moved towards the Vietnamese-Chinese border. It is pointed out that reconnaissance flights of Chinese planes along the borders have become more intensive.

According to the Vietnamese side, China's present provocation is the most serious one since 1979 and is aimed at capturing separate sections of the Vietnamese territory and its dominant heights. The Chinese authorities' heightening of tension in that area is a threat to the republic's sovereignty and to the territorial integrity and security of the frontier provinces' population.

The newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses in its leading article that Beijing's new, dangerous provocations come as part of all-round subversive actions aimed at heightening tension in Southeast Asia. The country's Armed Forces and the entire Vietnamese people are increasing their vigilance and are fully determined to reliably defend their native leand, the newspaper stresses.

SRV Denounces Aggression

LD031609 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Hanoi May 3 TASS -- After the defeat of the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) in February 1979, the ruling circles of Peking continued to nurture aggressive designs with regard to Vietnam. This was emphasized by an official spokesman for the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence at a press conference which was organized here today by the SRV's Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Vietnamese and foreign journalists.

Throughout all this time, he pointed out, the Chinese side has been heightening tension and carrying out armed provocations on the Vietnamese border.

However, the escalation of military actions undertaken since the beginning of April of the current year by its seriousness and scope surpasses all the earlier actions of this kind. It can be maintained that the acutest situation since February 1979 has now developed on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

The spokesman for the SRV's Ministry of National Defence pointed out that the multi-aspect subversive activity being practised by China against the SRV is aimed at weakening and annexing Vietnam and at opening that way for further expansion in Southeast Asia.

He reported actions that have been taken by the Chinese side on the border with Vietnam since the beginning of April of the current year, pointing out that Chinese artillery delivers the main blow on food depots and other economic facilities as well as on populated localities. Shelling is conducted not only in the daytime but at night as well. The espionage-sabotage activity goes on increasing. In particular, mines are planted on roads in Vietnamese territory.

Mentioned among particularly serious actions undertaken by the Chinese side were attacks by big forces of Chinese infantry on a number of high grounds in Lang Son Province early in April and in Ha Tuyen Province at the middle of April and particularly at the end of the month and early in May. As a result of the attacks the Chinese side has captured and continues to hold part of Vietnamese territory in Ha Tuyen Provicnce.

It was emphasized at the press conference that Peking, upon having escalated military actions, has thereby fully revealed the bellicose and reactionary character of its policy. Defying the public opinion, Peking impudently violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV and threatens the security and peaceful life of the Vietnamese people.

The National Defence Ministry spokesman stated that the people of Vietnam strive for peace. In the extremely serious situation that has developed as a result of the Chinese reactionaries' actions, the people and the Armed Forces of Vietnam, both in the near-border areas and throughout the country, keep vigilant, maintain high combat readiness, and fittingly repulse the armed provocations and annexionist actions of the reactionary leaders of China.

It was pointed out that in recent days the Chinese side continues to carry out armed provocations on the border with Vietnam.

THAILAND CONTINUING ATTACKS AGAINST PRK

LD022019 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh May 2 TASS -- Thailand continues armed provocations on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK reports that on April 20-28 Thai Air Force planes on 21 occasions violated Kampuchea's air space, and Thai boats repeatedly violated its territorial waters.

Border regions in the Kampuchean Provinces of Preah Vihear, Siemreap, Battambang and Punsat were shelled 80 times from the Thai side. Under the cover of artillery fire bands of Khmer reactionaries tried to make their way into the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Kampuchean Armed Forces supported by the population fought off the invaders. More than 200 bandits were put out of action. Large amounts of weapons and military equipment were seized.

OVERALL UNITED STATES PACIFIC POLICY DEPLORED

PM030936 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[A. Golts "Observer's Notes": "Dangerous Myopia"]

[Text] Not so long ago, a group of U.S. jounalists was given permission to visit the Pentagon's secret command center. They noticed a chart showing the prescribed degree of combat readiness for each command of the U.S. Armed Forces. The required combat readiness in the case of two commands -- Strategic Air Force and Pacific Ocean Commands -- was one level higher than the others. As for the Pacific Ocean Command, a Pentagon spokesman explained to reporters that such a high level of combat readiness is necessary because "U.S. forces directly confront a potential enemy" in the Asian-Pacific region.

This episode graphically illustrated the role assigned to the region in U.S. militarist preparations. It is worth noting that it has been declared a "potential zone of U.S. vital interests." The second largest U.S. forces grouping abroad is in that region and its numerical strength is constantly increasing. The grouping possesses the most up-to-date military equipment.

But the main plan is to deploy first-strike nuclear weapons in the Pacific Ocean. It is for this purpose that the U.S. 7th Fleet incorporates Trident submarines, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and the battleship New Jersey, armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles. Another 400 or so of these missiles will be deployed on other ships of that U.S. Fleet. At Misawa Air Force Base in Japan, the intention is to deploy around five dozen F-16 fighter-bombers that carry nuclear weapons. Combat aircraft of this type are also deployed in South Korea. The U.S. military department makes no secret of the fact that there are plans to install the latest medium-range missiles on the territory of Japan, South Korea, and some Southeast Asian countries.

Washington increasingly involves those Asian states with which it has various "defense agreements" in its military preparations. The creation of the militarist Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle is being stepped up. The United States is also trying to involve ASEAN countries in the implementation of its aggressive strategy. There is literally no respite between the Pentagon's military demonstrations. No sooner did one set of extensive American-South Korean maneuvers -- "Team Spirit-84" -- end than another -- "Myolgong-84" -- began. In the "Rempac-84" naval games starting in May near Hawaii, Japan will participate along with the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO and ANZUS military blocs. As the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE pointed out, the purpose of these military exercises is to "train the armies of the Asian countries (primarily Japan and South Korea) to obey the instructions of the U.S. conductor."

It does not take a great effort to realize the purpose of these instructions.

U.S. ruling circles see the Asian-Pacific region as a major bridgehead in the strategy of confrontation with the socialist countries and of safeguarding U.S. imperialism's global hegemonist ambitions. Washington is trying hard to turn certain Asian states into a launchpad for its missiles, a bridgehead for aggression on the Asian Continent. As the Pyongyang paper MINJU CHOSON stressed, these U.S. actions "are a very grave threat to peace and security in Asia."

Against this background, the PRC news media have displayed astonishing "visual discrimination" on this matter.

Their materials devoted to the military political situation in Asia support the notion that the two "superpowers" -- the USSR and the United States -- are to blame for deterioration of the region's situation and, what is more, the United States has allegedly been "compelled to take retaliatory steps to curb Soviet expansion." They attempt to corroborate these opinions with slanted figures and arguments suspiciously similar to those Washington uses to justify its own hegemonist course. In a recent interview, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz also said that the United States is only "defending itself" in the Asian-Pacific region.

Foreign observers draw attention to the fact that there was a marked increase in the frequency of such Chinese press items on the eve of Reagan's visit to the PRC. But an untruth, even one reiterated in Chinese as well as in English, remains an untruth. It is well known that the Soviet Union is consistently struggling to ease tension on the Asian Continent and is making concrete proposals to establish relations of peace and good-neighborliness among all the states there. It has never threatened and it is not threatening the security of any one of them.

In this connection, the question arises: Is China's assessment of the current U.S. role in the Far East and Pacific regions not too optimistic? In fact, the real source of the growing tension and war danger there is most easily identifiable. It is the policy of the bellicose circles of imperialism with its overtly militarist thrust and orientation toward securing military superiority. One should add that this course is not just directed against the USSR and other socialist community states. It is well known that Washington is deploying forces and missiles literally on China's doorstep. The United States is continuing to arm the Taiwan regime, too. Japanese militarization is continuing with U.S. help. The political myopia typical of certain PRC news media may become very advanced and imperil the Chinese people themselves.

U.S. PRESSURE ON INDONESIAN TRADE WITH USSR HIT

BK031458 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 1 May 84

[Vladimir Viktorov commentary: "Should the United States Be Asked?"]

[Text] In answering questions from the Indonesian OBSERVER recently, U.S. Ambassador to Jakarta John Holdridge said that the United States would not welcome Indonesia's purchase of certain technology from the USSR.

In accordance with the universally accepted norms of international law, the statement by the U.S. diplomat must be regarded as blatant interference in the internal affairs of an independent country. However, we should remember, as Asia observers have said, such ways have become common practice in U.S. foreign policy. It is no secret that the United States has blatantly declared its right to indiscriminately determine so-called areas of vital interest to the United States. Besides, the United States does not consider it an obstacle that areas chosen for the experiment are often situated thousands of miles from U.S. territory.

In this connection, the right to indiscriminately dictate the structure of Indonesia's foreign trade was probably considered normal by the U.S. ambassador. However, the present conduct of international life shows that the United States has been increasingly trying to play the role of an uninvited adviser to those developing countries whose actions are not liked by certain U.S. circles.

The United States has repeatedly directed blatant intimidations against Indonesia. When Indonesian Armed Forces Commander Benni Murdani said during his recent visit to Vietnam that Vietnam posed no threat to ASEAN, official U.S. circles criticized the Indonesian stand. This time, a U.S. official representative is trying to dictate to Indonesia how and with whom it should do business.

In this connection, it is really appropriate to recall that trade and economic relations between the USSR and Indonesia, as with other developing countries, are conducted on a principled basis. With regard to the commercial field, the USSR does not try to obtain privileges in economic, political, military, strategic, or other fields.

The USSR has consistently conducted relations on the basis of equal rights among states irrespective of their socio-political systems. Our main priority is the principle of mutual benefit, mutual respect for national interests and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This can be reaffirmed by the peoples of over 70 countries where Soviet citizens have worked and are working together with local experts. Up to the early 1980's, about 1,700 industrial and other economic projects had been built in these countries with Soviet assistance. The value of Soviet trade with developing countries has reached billions of rubles. It should be noted that over 90 percent of the expenses given by the USSR to developing countries is meant for state sector industries, which play a key role in consolidating the national economies of the newly independent countries.

Trade agreements with the USSR can be entered into by developing countries on a long-term basis or on conditions acceptable to them without any fear of negative consequences common in the world capitalist market. It is natural that such a policy has, in fact, received understanding from developing countries, including Indonesia. For instance, during the recent official visit to the USSR by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, confidence was expressed in a USSR-Indonesian joint statement which says, among other things, that both sides have agreed, whenever possible, to step up relations and contacts to further develop trade and economic relations, utilize their potential and take measures to implement the agreements previously signed by the two countries.

In conclusion, on the one hand the two countries share a clear and firm view. On the other hand, there is a blatant attempt by U.S. official circles to dictate to Indonesia how it is to develop its foreign trade.

SOVIET LEADERS WELCOME JARUZELSKI TO MOSCOW

LD040831 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 4 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Moscow from Warsaw on a working visit today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the USSR; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Talks Begin at Kremlin

LD040929 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 4 TASS -- Soviet-Polish talks began in the Kremlin today. They are conducted by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The Soviet side is represented at the talks by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR; and Konstantin Rusakov and Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Jaruzelski Biography Reported

PM040909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In Connection With the Visit to the USSR: Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, is arriving on a working visit in Moscow 4 May.

W. Jaruzelski was born 6 July 1923 in Kurow, Lublin Voivodship, into an employee's family.

During World War II, he was a worker in the USSR. In 1943, he joined the Polish Army that was being formed in Soviet territory. He graduated from the Ryazan Infantry Officers School. For the rest of the war he was a reconnaissance platoon commander and later chief of reconnaissance in a regiment from the Polish Armed Forces 1st Army. He took part in military operations on the Vistula, the Magnuszew bridgehead, the liberation of Warsaw, the storming of the Wal Pomorski ramparts, and the battles on the Baltic coast, the Oder, and the Elbe. After the end of the war he took part in the struggle against the armed underground and for the consolidation of people's power.

W. Jaruzelski graduated with distinction from the Higher Infantry School and the General Staff Academy. He was chief of the Military Academies and Officers Schools Directorate, deputy chief of the Main Combat Training Directorate, and commanded the 12th Motorized Division. In 1960, W. Jaruzelski became chief of the Polish Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, and in 1962 became Polish deputy minister of national defense. In 1965, he was appointed chief of General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, and from 1968 until November 1983 he was minster of national defense. He has been a member of the PZPR Central Committee since 1964 and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo since 1971. On 19 October 1981, the PZPR Central Committee Fourth Plenum elected him first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

W. Jaruzelski is a deputy of the Polish Sejm. On 11 February 1981, the Sejm appointed him chairman of the Council of Ministers. He was chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation between 13 December 1981 and 21 July 1983. Since November 1983, he has been chairman of the country's Defense Committee and supreme commander in chief of the Polish Armed Forces.

He has been decorated with the Order of the Builders of People's Poland and Order of the Banner of Labor, First Class, the Virtuti Military Cross, two Crosses of Valor for bravery, and other Polish and foreign orders and medals.

W. Jaruzelski has visited the Soviet Union on many occasions.

The Soviet people, welcoming W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, express confidence that this visit will contribute to the further strengthening of the friendly relations, unity, and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZIMYANIN-SWIRGON TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM021214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Moscow"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, W. Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and a group of party officials visited Moscow 28-30 April and acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience in ideological work.

They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and Culture Department, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the USSR Writers' Union, and took part in events of the "Days of Polish Culture" in the USSR.

A friendly converstaion took place between M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and W. Swirgon. Questions on the further development of Soviet-Polish cooperation in the sphere of culture were discussed. The meeting was attended by V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; W. Nawrocki, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; as well as S. Kociolek, Poland's ambassador to the USSR.

REUTER COVERAGE OF POLISH MAY DAY EVENTS SCORED

LD031255 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 3 May 84

["Freedom To Lie as REUTER Does It" -- PAP headline]

[Text] PAP, 18 Warsaw 2 May -- The Polish television and hundreds of thousands of TV viewers felt defamed with REUTER dispatches yesterday which falsely presented the reality of developments in Poland and insinuated that the May Day parade had lasted no more than two hours in Warsaw, and that the Polish television had braodcast many repeats of the May Day parade.

REUTER representative in Warsaw Donald Forbes was invited today to the Government Press Office to explain the source of lies reported by his agency before the Polish TV cameras. However, he has not elucidated the question of false information, veiling himself with instructions of the centre in London. At the same time, one could have an impression that the initiative of this "sensational news" was born just there. Asked by a Government Press Office representative, he could not either explain the source of another false information, including the alleged 10 thousand-strong May Day countermarch in the port of Szczecin, which this agency reported.

So the REUTER Warsaw representative refused to explain Polish TV viewers why he reported lies, what their source was, and what the intentions were to slander Poland. The REUTER correspondent was not able to deny, however, that he reported false information and he eagerly agreed to correct his inventions and modifications.

The Polish TV commentator said that REUTER have an immense world reach. Thus, the false report of the course of the working class holiday in Poland reached the majority of world TV stations, the majority of broadcasting stations and editorial offices in all continents. It served the false representation of the Polish reality to hundreds of millions of people. Experiences show that news agency corrections are hardly published in the world. Falseness has great political results. Corrections published later are just a slip of paper which the agency will use to show to the Polish authorities that they are not to blame. It is one of tricks of the so-called free press, one of the ways of unpunished manipulating false information and free inciting of public opinion in the West against Poland.

BULGARIAN ARMS, DRUG DEALS WITH S. AFRICA DENIED

LD032204 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 3 TASS -- Bulgarian foreign trade organizations have never engaged in the illegal trade in arms, narcotics, or any other prohibited goods. This is pointed out in a statement of the BTA news agency circulated here.

In the past several days, various newspapers, broadcasting stations, and television companies of capitalist countries have been circulating allegations to the effect that Bulgarian foreign trade organizations supply the racist regime of South Africa with armaments using contraband methods and use narcotics as payment for the delivery of prohibited goods, the statement underlines. Western mass media refers in this case to a certain investigation carried out on the initiative of the private CBS Broadcasting and Television Company of the U.S.A., and the Danish television. The results of the investigation were widely used by the British newspaper OBSERVER in its issue of April 29, this year.

The fact of the detaining in Greece of the Atanasios vessel on which, according to reports, armaments were found, is also used for groundless accusations against Bulgaria.

The inventions which are circulated in the West today concerning the illegal deals allegedly closed by Bulgarian firms can be described in no other way as a new gross provocation against the People's Republic of Bulgaria based on the obvious distortion of facts. It is not accidental that it emerged at the moment when the slanderous campaign against Bulgaria in connection with the so-called Antonov case has failed to achieve its objectives. Malicious anti-Bulgarian inventions circulated by anti-communist crusaders are aimed at undermining the prestige not only of Bulgaria but also of real socialism in general.

This provocation also furthers the aim to compromise Bulgaria before the developing countries, to denigrate the moral and material support which Bulgaria seflessly rendered and continues to render to the national liberation movements and the liberated nations in their struggle against colonialism, racism, apartheid and neo-colonialism. The purpose of the new provocation, which is sure to be masterminded at the U.S. headquarters of psychological warfare, is to whip up tension in international relations. There is no doubt that it will suffer complete failure, the BTA statement stresses.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN RAILROAD COOPERATION DISCUSSED

PM021035 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Apr 84 p 3

[M. Kaganskiy report: "Transport Workers Compete"]

[Text] It is planned to transport around 2 million metric tons of foreign trade freight to Bulgaria by railroad this year. Soviet-Bulgarian economic links are expanding and strengthening and the volume of shipments is growing.

At the Railways Ministry yesterday, a joint session of the Railways Ministry Collegium, the Bulgarian Transportation Ministry Collegium, the Central Committee Presidiums of the Railroad Transport Workers Union and the Transport Construction Workers Union, and the Central Committee Presidium of the Bulgarian Transport Workers Union discussed ways to further strengthen cooperation between transport workers of the two countries and develop competition between them.

USSR Railways Minister N.S. Konarev, Bulgarian Transportation Minister V. Tsanov, and specialists from both countries noted that all-around cooperation between Soviet and Bulgarian railroad workers is developing and strengthening. Based on the firm foundation of the long-standing fraternal friendship of our people reveals great possibilities for socialist economic integration.

Decisions were adopted on directions for long-term cooperation covering the period through the year 2000. They envisage the optimization of railroad shipments between Bulgaria and the USSR, the maximum utilization of the ferry capacities between Ilichevsk and Varna, and an increase in shipments carried by railroad, river, sea, river, then railroad. It is planned to carry out coordinated transport and economic work by coordinating economic plans for the development of railroad transport through 1990 and the year 2000, to improve the organization of passenger tranport, and to improve the quality of passenger services.

Taking part in the session were executives of the USSR Gosplan, ministries, and departments, leaders of a number of both countries' railroads, as well as Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev.

NETHERLANDS' DECISION ON MISSILES DUE IN JUNE

LD031949 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 3 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The Dutch Government will probably decide in June this year whether American nuclear cruise missiles will be stationed in the Netherlands. This was announced on Wednesday by the Dutch foreign affairs minister, Hans van den Broek, during his working visit to Italy.

The remarks made by the Dutch minister add no positive element to the acute situation in Western Europe caused by the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles. They only attest to the continuing pressure on the part of the United States and other NATO member-countries on the Netherlands in an attempt to secure its unconditional consent to becoming an American missile launchpad.

The question of when, in June, or earlier or later, the decision will be taken to allow the installation of cruise nuclear missiles in the Netherlands is of no principled importance for the overall political and strategic situation in the region. For the stationing of American nuclear missiles in Britain, West Germany, and Italy has already changed the entire political climate in Europe and enhanced the nuclear war menace. The point at issue now is a removal of this intentional threat to European peace, which implies an immediate suspension of the further deployment of American Pershing Two and cruise missiles and removal of the missiles already fielded from the territory of the Western European NATO member-states.

Some American and Western European officials maintain that if the number of American nuclear missiles that are being deployed is reduced, the Soviet Union will immediately agree to a resumption of the Geneva talks which were broken through the fault of the Reagan administration. This is deception. Washington leaders already resorted to this trick when they assured Western Europeans that as soon as the United States started the missile deployment, the Soviet Union would immediately make concessions at the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe. The effect was totally opposite. The missile deployment put an obstacle in the way of the accords and undermined the very basis of the talk[illegible]

What reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe can one talk about if the American side is building these armaments, thus creating a very critical situation in the continent. The nuclear threat looming large over Europe is not a propaganda bluff. Washington's power tactics, even if it is unpunished in some regions, will face inevitable retribution in Europe.

WASHINGTON BEHIND UK ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN

LD032203 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 3 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A provocative anti-Libyan campaign has been mounted increasingly for several days now in London. Now what is behind this campaign and what goals does it pursue? Here is a commentary to answer these questions:

We'll start with the goals of this clearly provocative campaign, aimed not to the least extent at distracting the British public attention from another series of domestic political failures of the government. One of these is the continuing miners' strike. The anti-Libyan campaign is being used as a smokescreen behind which the government has been more and more substituting parliamentarydemocracy for [as heard] crude police force. It is a fact that under the Tories the police have been quickly moving toward the center of the political arena.

The British mass media have been carefully hiding from the public the real reasons for the anti-Libyan campaign orchestrated by London. It has been concealing them because there is Washington behind this anti-Libyan crusade staged by London. It is precisely for this reason that Mrs Thatcher has rejected the opposition's demand to hold an independent inquiry into an incident with the Libyan People's Bureau.

According to CBS, the Reagan administration has for many years sought a pretext for international measures against Libya. The British Cabinet's intention to make a call for such measures will undoubtedly make Reagan happy. More than that, Washington has already prepared a scenario for coordinated international pressure on Libya. Toward this end, Washington plans to use a session of foreign ministers of the NATO countries scheduled for May and also the annual conference of prime ministers on economic matters scheduled for June in London.

Washington administration officials have expressed the hope that this time the United States will greatly succeed. In the worst case it will map out a coordinated program of trade, economic, and political sanctions against Libya, and in the best case it will win some support for covert operations against Libya. Naturally Washington has been praising the devoted American ally in contrast to other cowardly West Europeans refusing to get involved in reckless American adventures. But will these cowardly West Europeans praise Britain for the role of a provocateur it played? This is unlikely, since they are well aware that such provocations will inevitably alienate the Arab states and will make the situation in the Middle East still tenser. [as heard] It is a pity that pro-American flaps on the eyes of British politicians prevent from seeing such a danger.

THATCHER, KOHL HOLD TALKS ON DEFENSE, EEC

LD031305 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] London, May 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Terekhov reports:

Negotiations have been held here between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Though that was a closed-door meeting, the London press expresses the opinion that a number of military issues and problems of British dues to the Common Market fund were discussed in the course of the consultations.

According to the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH, the two heads of government discussed the programme of "expanding West European cooperation in the military sphere." The programme provides for more active involvement of the FRG in different military preparations. Initiators of such "cooperation" propose, in circumvention of post-war accords, that all the remaining restrictions on the development of the military-industrial complex of West Germany be lifted.

Obviously to please the U.S. Administration, the sides, according to news agencies, discussed questions of struggle against international terrorism. Noting that reports to that effect follow the unilateral decision of Britain on severance of diplomatic relations with Libya, political observers express concern that this "struggle" implies elaboration under Washington's pressure of a single plan of actions abainst Libya.

As to acute financial problems facing the European Economic Community, they have long been the invariable source of conflicts between the members of the "Ten." London insists on unconditional reduction of its financial dues to the fund of the "Ten," turning down all compromise proposals of the EEC partners. Such a stand on the part of Britain gives rise to discontent of many Common Market member-states, including the FRG. Judging by press reports, the negotiations did not advance by an inch solution of that question. The sides only noted the existing differences and called for manifestation of "goodwill" and "mutual understanding" in settlement of the EEC budget questions.

FRG REVANCHISM, U.S. INFLUENCE SCORED

LD032043 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The imperialist circles of the West, and first of all those of the USA, stake on the use of the growing potential of the forces of revanchism and neofascism in the fight against peace and democracy, for a revision of the post-war realities and frontiers in Europe. The forces of diehard reaction are rearing their head with the obvious connivance of the powers-that-be in NATO countries, particularly in the FRG.

Literally not a day passes without reports coming in from West Germany about gatherings and excesses by "Brown" landsmannschaften of revanchists of every stripe, by associations of former SS men, etc. Their instigatory activity has markedly intensified since the advent of the CDU-CSU bloc to power at the end of 1982.

Recently the followers of Hitler from the National Democratic Party of Germany held a "land congress" of theirs in the town of Wiehl (North Rhine-Westphalia). Its rostrum was used by the neofascists for a rabid propaganda of the man-hating and revanchist ideas of the "Third Reich."

Militants from the latter-day rightist radical grouping "the Skinheads" arrived in Wiehl from various cities of the FRG to guard the "congress." Armed with chains, brass knuckles and clubs, they beat anti-fascist demonstrators who were protesting against the revival of fascism in the FRG. Arson attacks upon synagogues, bomb blasts, and bandit attacks on workers and anti-war demonstrations in West Germany by the "Brown Shirters" have become frequent, too.

The growth of revanchist tendencies in the socio-political life of the FRG takes place with the knowledge and approval of representatives of the CDU-CSU bloc. This, deputies of the Christian Social Union of Bavaria in the Bundesrat -- one of the chambers of the country's parliament -- have been blocking for several years already the adoption of a law banning the propaganda of the ideas of fascism and rehabilitation of the monstrous crimes perpetrated by the Hitlerites during World War Two. Such a zeal yields its fruits: A "German freedom movement," knocked together by former fascist General Otto-Ernest Remer, one of the closest assistants of Hitler and Goebbels, was added to the ranks of the organisations of neo-Nazi trend in the FRG last year.

The "Dieewig Gestrigen" feel free in the conditions of the "psychological war" unleashed by the USA against the USSR and other socialist countries. The U.S. Administration regards the forces of revanchism as an auxiliary detachment of international reaction in the fight against the course towards detente, security and cooperation and against the anti-war movement which gathers momentum.

It is precisely on such platform that the USA's and the FRG's rightwing conservative forces, which seek a revision of the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, converge, which poses a serious threat to all the neighbours of the FRG and is a challenge to the peace-loving and democratic circles of Europe.

VISITING SPD WORKERS ATTEND ANTIWAR MEETING

OW040129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 29 Apr 84

[From the NOVOSTI newscast; Vinogradov report]

[Text] A delegation of the Workers' Association of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] is in our country.

[Vinogradov] A meeting has been held in the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace between the delegation, leaders of the committee, and representatives of the public. [Video shows committee Chairman Zhukov addressing meeting]

During the exchange of opinions on topical questions of the contemporary antiwar movement, the participants expressed serious concern over the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

[Begin recording of unidentified SPD delegation member -- in German, fading into translation] The German SPD has always supported and continues to support the peace movement. We have always considered ourselves part of the FRG antiwar movement. More and more citizens in our country are joining us. Today, they have a particularly clear understanding of the danger of the arms race, and experience alarm in connection with the deployment of American missiles in our territory. We hope that meetings such as these will facilitate deeper mutual understanding and a strengthening of trust between our peoples. [end recording]

GROMYKO SEES OFF FINNISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO

LD031835 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 3 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland left Moscow for Helsinki by air today. He has been in the Soviet Union for a rest at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport, the president was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials.

U.S. SAID BUILDING ELECTRONIC SPY BASE IN CYPRUS

LD031447 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Nicosia, May 3 TASS -- The United States is establishing a new military base in Lefkoniko, near Famagusta (Cyprus). It will be used for electronic espionage, reported the Cypriot newspaper Kharavyi.

The base, fitted out with the most up-to-date equipment, is intended for surveillance of a vast area -- from the Middle East to southern frontiers of the Soviet Union. The newspaper points out that the aerodrome now being built at the base will be one of the biggest in the Middle East. The cost of the aerodrome will be more than 1,000 million dollars.

PRAVDA REPORTS TIKHONOV BOOK PUBLISHED IN FRANCE

PM011443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Published in France"]

[Text] Paris, 28 Apr -- "Following the Road of Peace and Creation" [Dorogoy Mira i Sozidaniya] is the title of a book published in France by the Paris publishing house Pergamon Press France which includes works, article, speeches, and addresses by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They raise problems of the theory and practice of building a developed socialist society in our country and questions of international economic cooperation and socialist integration, as well as revealing the peaceful orientation of Soviet foreign policy.

With this book, published with a very large print run, we end the publication of the "Marxism-Leninism" series which has been printing fundamental documents of Soviet foreign and domestic policy and articles and speeches by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the publishing house's president, R. Maxwell, said in a talk with a TASS correspondent. The French public is learning with great attention and interest about Soviet reality, the USSR's position on questions of halting the arms race, its assessment of the relations between East and West, and a number of other key questions of the present day.

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ARMENIA

GF302032 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] In order to hold consultations on implementing the Soviet-Austrian agreement for the mutual preservation of copyrights and on the dimensions of bilateral cultural cooperation, at the invitation of the All-Union Copyright Agency, the Austrian Government delegation led by R. Dietrich, Austrian first deputy justice minister, is visiting the USSR.

The delegation continued negotiations in Yerevan. At the Armenian branch of the All-Union Copyright Agency, E. Kananova, chief of the branch, and R. Dietrich, leader of the Austrian Government delegation, held talks on various issues dealing with cultural cooperation in copyrights, literature, music, and arts.

In Armenia, the guests visited tourist sites.

The delegation was received by G. Arakelyan, Armenian SSR culture minister, and N. Agopyan, chairman of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

LEBANESE CABINET FORMATION PROBLEMS PERSIST

PM031256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "The Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut, 2 May -- The situation in Lebanon remains tense. Fierce exchanges of heavy-weapon fire took place in Beirut yesterday at the demarcation line separating the opposing sides. Armed clashes took place in the area of the National Museum, as a result of which the sole checkpoint connecting the western and eastern sectors of the city remains closed.

Contacts with the aim of removing the difficulties that have arisen in the way of forming a Lebanese government of national unity are continuing in the Lebanese capital and Damascus. As is known, N. Birri, leader of the Amal movement, who has been nominated to the posts of minister of hydroelectric resources and justice, is refusing to join the new cabinet.

According to reports being received here, the Israeli invaders and their accomplices from the ranks of the "army for the protection of southern Lebanon" have launched a campaign of terror and repression against the civilian population in southern Lebanon. Mass raids, searches, and arrests are being carried out in the villages of Ma'rakah and Kawthariyah and other population centers in southern Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' Valley.

CAUSES OF TUNISIAN SOCIAL UNREST VIEWED

PM031455 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 3 May Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,000-word Tunis dispatch entitled "Along Tunisia's Highways" by own correspondent V. Neznamov. The article, under the "Travel Notes" rubric, outlines the economic and social problems faced by Tunisia during the transition to socialism under President Bourguiba and links recent "unrest" there to "social inequality" inherited from the country's earlier "capitalist orientation."

Neznamov stresses the significance of factors such as a high degree of private ownership of land, unemployment, and political pluralism in determining Tunisia's current sociopolitical atmosphere but concludes by stating that Tunisians speak with "optimism and a belief in their country's future."

U.S. MARINES LAND ON VIEQUES IN MANEUVERS

LD032123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The United States is extending its military presence in the Caribbean Sea. Within the framework of the major "Ocean Venture" maneuvers, the Pentagon has landed Marines on the Puerto Rican Vieques Island. Approximately 800 Marines were transferred there from ships, landing craft, and helicopters. The CBS television company stresses in this connection that the previous maneuvers were used by the Pentagon to prepare the armed invasion of Grenada.

CPSU MESSAGE TO GUADELOUPE CP CONGRESS

PM031440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Eighth Communist Party of Guadeloupe [PCG] Congress

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to the delegates to the Eighth PCG Congress and through them to all Communists and all working people of Guadeloupe and wishes the congress success.

Your party is currently celebrating the 40th anniversary of the emergence of the communist movement in Guadeloupe. The PCG has grown from a small Marxist group into an influential political force in the country, successfully developing its activity in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and vigorously upholding the interests of Guadeloupe working people in the struggle for national and social liberation.

Operating in a part of the world where U.S. imperialism is trying most cynically and unceremoniously to impose its will on the peoples, the Guadeloupe Communists are making an important contribution to rallying the forces of progress and creating an anti-imperialist front in the Caribbean and are seeking to turn the region into a zone of peace.

Soviet Communists express fraternal solidarity with the PCG's struggle and wish it new successes in strengthening its positions and in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people, for peace and socialism.

Long live the PCG!

Long live friendship between the CPSU and the PCG!

The CPSU Central Committee

BRIEFS

USSR-CUBA SHIPPING -- A new marine shipping line linking Cuba and the Soviet Union has been opened. It will be plied by Cuban merchant ships. The ship bearing the name of the founder of the Cuban Communist Party, Julio Antonio Mella, which was built at the Kherson shipyard, was given the honor of being the first to open the route to the Soviet Union. In its holds are more than 12,000 metric tons of sugar that will be delivered to Leningrad. [Excerpts] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 84 LD]

TOPICS DISCUSSED AT POLITBURO MEETING REPORTED

PM040921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo]

[Text] At its latest meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo studied the results of the all-union Communist subbotnik held 21 April 1984. The participation of over 157 million working people in the subbotnik once again demonstrated the high level of conscientiousness of Soviet people, their patriotism and their aspiration to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the tasks set by the Communist party for further strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland and for the steady raising of the people's standard of living.

Reports received from party, soviet and trade union organizations note that workers, collective farmers, and members of the intelligentsia worked with great enthusiasm in all areas on the day of the subbotnik, that a great deal of industrial production was turned out, that spring fieldwork was intensively expedited, that a considerable volume of national economic goods was transported, and that extensive measures to improve the facilities of towns and villages were carried out. A weighty contribution to the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the above-plan increase in labor productivity by 1 percent and reduction of production costs by an additional 0.5 percent was made. The subbotnik was a demonstration of high discipline and organization and revealed methods for pinpointing and using production reserves. It was a vivid festival of shock labor. A report on the results of the communist subbotnik will be published in the press.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported measures worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers for the industrial production, construction, and commissioning during 1986-1990 of potato, vegetable and fruit storage facilities made of light metal materials. It is intended to make the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture responsible for organizing the construction of such facilities, supplying such kits to clients, and also the construction of ready-made storage facilities. At the Politburo it was noted that the expansion of the construction of prefabricated stores will make it possible to considerably reduce losses of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, especially in places where this produce is grown.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks held by Comrades Chernenko and Gromyko with President Koivisto of the Republic of Finland. It stressed the special importance the Soviet Union attaches to the strengthening of friendly, good-neighborly relations with Finland and to the further deepening of mutual trust and the development of fruitful cooperation between our countries, since it regards this cooperation as persuasive confirmation of the viability of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems.

The Politburo was briefed on talks held in Moscow with Andreotti, foreign minister of the Italian Republic, and approved the line expressed by the Soviet leaders during these talks for the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Italy, in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the results of the meeting held by Comrades Chernenko and Ponomarev with Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee. It also examined certain other questions involved in the internal and foreign policy activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

CHIKIN CITES LENIN ON SOVIET DEMOCRACY

PM261345 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Reading Lenin Anew": "'You Are the Power'" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] This year's Lenin April is taking shape under the sign of the soviets. Our Constitution and our people have conferred the powers of revolutionary October on the new membership of the supreme organ of soviet power. The first session, the first day and hour of the Supreme Soviet's work are foreshadowed by the party plenum's inspiring, sacred words about the immutability of the principles of Soviet statehood and the responsible mission of the people's elect. From start to finish these words are permeated with exacting Leninist concern about how to more fully realize in daily practice the soviets' tremendous potential, how to implement their full powers. Surely today, on the birthday of our immortal teacher, the leader of the revolution, and the main architect of the soviets, it is very relevant, timely, and useful to take up these party words, to study, listen to, and think carefully about every line Lenin wrote and every warning and instruction he gave.

WHAT IS SOVIET POWER? The Bolsheviks' leader had to repeat this rhetorical question many times -- when confronting the as yet blank pages of the future socialist Constitution, when confronting sophisticated opponents or frank ideological enemies, or when confronting the urgent needs of the working person newly awakened to political consciousness. To ordinary people, he explained the crux of the matter concisely and concretely: SOVIET POWER IS NOT A MIRACULOUS TALISMAN. Do not expect a miracle cure from the evils and savagery of the past, from darkness and illiteracy, do not expect an abundance of blessings to pour from a magic horn of plenty. You must change life yourself, achieve everything by your own labor. Soviet power only provides the opportunity to ascend toward socialism. You must YOURSELF TAKE MORE AND MORE INTO YOUR OWN HANDS ALL THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE, ALL THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY, ALL THE MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION.

The revolution overturns the legislative barriers that even in the most "democratic" bourgeois republics hinder the working people's participation in government, and offers the widest legal rights. But APART FROM THE LAW, THERE IS ALSO THE CULTURAL LEVEL, WHICH IS NOT SUBJECT TO ANY LAW. Only by rising to a significant cultural level is it possible to turn the soviets into organs of full people's power working not only FOR the working people, but THROUGH the working people. Vladimir Ilich points us toward the future: WE FACE A TASK WHICH CAN ONLY BE RESOLVED THROUGH PROLONGED EDUCATION.

It is clear that it is not enough to grant power -- you must teach people to use it. You have to set about this "seriously and over a long period," you have to seek it stubbornly and unfailingly. The development of soviet organizaton must be directed in such a way that EVERY MEMBER OF A SOVIET MUST NECESSARILY BE ENGAGED IN CONSTANT WORK IN MANAGING THE STATE, and then matters must be arranged so as to ensure that ALL THE POPULATION, TO A MAN, ARE GRADUALLY DRAWN IN BOTH TO PARTICIPATE IN SOVIET ORGANIZATION... AND TO GIVE SERVICE IN STATE MANAGEMENT.

The main ADVANTAGES OF THE SOVIETS are implemented along this path. The results of these advantages must be expected not in the distant future, in the flights of fancy taking us to the kingdom of universal justice, but in the day-to-day implementation of social justice in specific conditions. Vladimir Ilich would advise excluding from any business meeting anyone who only DREAMS OF A FANTASY COMMUNISM where everything would organize itself; and welcoming people who KNOW HOW TO DO THE JOB.

Some organizers pin their hopes on mechanical force, on the supposed automatic operation of decrees, resolutions, principles and instructions. Vain hopes. Laws and regulations are certainly necessary. Life, however, is run by peoples, not by decrees. The people's power is the living practice of the masses. You must see it, understand it, develop it, not just brandish decrees at it. WE HAVE ACCUMULATED SO MANY RESOLUTIONS, he observes in the 4th year of soviet power, THAT NOBODY CAN EVEN COLLECT THEM, LET ALONE READ THEM. WE MUST CONCERN OURSELVES WITH ACTION, NOT RESOLUTIONS.

Vladimir Ilich finds real joy in every proof that more and more new strata and groups of the working people are regarding the soviets as THEIR power, and this CLOSENESS ineffably enriches the content and form of all soviet work, which must indeed be just as diverse as life itself is multifaceted. Do not become trapped in systems and forces. On the contrary, have the boldness to destroy everything that is obsolete; but among us -- alas! -- one can often observe an EXCESSIVE FEAR OF ENCROACHING ON THE ESTABLISHED SOVIET PATTERNS. The best way to render any shadow of stagnation or distortion of soviet power impotent is to analyze every step, every crumb of experience, every error, to learn the lesson, master it, and widely convey it to the masses. Who must do this? The Communists, of course.

Disputes sometimes arise about party functions within the soviet apparatus, about the degree of influence and methods of leadership. It is hardly necessary to demonstrate how the people's power is impoverished when COMMUNISTS CONFINE THEMSELVES TO A NARROW CIRCLE OF RULERS, AFRAID OR UNABLE TO INVOLVE SUFFICIENT NUMBERS OF NONPARTY IN THE CAUSE, or when they interfere inappropriately and exercise clumsy tutelage. After all, the ability NOT TO DO HARM THROUGH THE DEVOUT DESIRE TO DO GOOD does not come by chance. You have to always watch carefully to ensure that no wasteful duplication arises in the work of party and soviet organs, that there is no petty tutelage or pointless squandering of forces.

Before the party congress at which Vladimir Ilich was fated to speak for the last time, he particularly stipulated in a letter to the Central Committee plenum: IT IS NECESSARY TO FAR MORE ACCURATELY DELIMIT THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PARTY... AND OF THE SOVIET POWER: TO ENHANCE THE RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTONOMY OF SOVIET WORKERS AND SOVIET INSTITUTIONS, AND TO RETAIN FOR THE PARTY THE OVERALL LEADERSHIP OF THE WORK OF ALL THE STATE ORGANS TOGETHER, WITHOUT THE PRESENT EXCESSIVELY FREQUENT, IRREGULAR, AND OFTEN PETTY INTERFERENCE. He always called on Communists in the soviets to set an example of selfless service for the working people's interests and to instill the spirit of party justice and human respect into the entire atmosphere of every organ of people's power -- that will be the very best, most concrete method of exercising party influence on the soviets.

The formation and establishment of the institutions of soviet democracy took place in hard times. Just think: the letter summoning "Everyone to the struggle against Denikin!" [Civil War counterrevolutionary leader], where every line, one might say, smelled of powder, but actually speaks about ... collegiality.

COLLEGIALITY IS NECESSARY TO RESOLVE THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS. BUT ANY OVERINFLATION OF COLLEGIALITY, ANY DISTORTION OF IT LEADING TO RED TAPE OR IRRESPONSIBILITY, AND ANY TENDENCY TO TURN COLLEGIAL INSTITUTIONS INTO TALKING SHOPS, IS THE GREATEST EVIL...

Of course, the stern, preemptory approach here is a tribute to a desperate time. But after that, when the period of total collegiality is past and the frontline storms are dying down, Vladimir Ilich considers a thousand facts a thousand times: considers whether a particular case shows a reasonable combination of discussion, decision, and execution. Do these links form a chain? Is it strong? -- Vladimir Ilich is exclusively interested in that. WE WILL DEMAND UNCONDITIONALLY, he stressed, THAT THE COLLEGIAL SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT NOT TAKE THE FORM OF IDLE TALK, THE WRITING OF RESOLUTIONS, OF THE COMPILATION OF PLANS...He recalls: collegiality must without fail be supplemented by INDIVIDUAL [yedinolichnyy] RESPONSIBILITY AND INDIVIDUAL EFFICIENCY OF EXECUTION.

Vladimir Ilich is also worried by the fact that some ERRORS OF PRINCIPLE arise not through misunderstanding or inexperience on the part of the soviet apparatchik, but from design on the part of a newly fledged official. All kinds of rogue leopards can change their spots cleverly!.. THEY FASTEN ON RED BUTTONHOLES AND MAKE THEIR WAY TO A PLACE IN THE SUN. Having gotten there, they become COMMUNIST BUREAUCRATS, they adapt. Some create a fog of hare-brained schemes, DRAW UP SOMETHING SPECIAL AND ABSTRUSE, compile plans running into billions and, of course, make no effort to save the kopek that is given to them. Others either go from door to door complaining about their impossible position, or else TELL ANECDOTES ABOUT BUREAUCRATIC INCIDENTS and thereby reassure themselves and cover up the defects in their own affairs. Vladimir Ilich calls for a war of destruction to be waged on petty officialdom run riot, on the danger of bureaucracy. He seeks the MERCILESS BANISHMENT OF SUPERFLUOUS OFFICIALS, THE REDUCTION OF STAFFS, AND THE REMOVAL OF COMMUNISTS WHO DO NOT SERIOUSLY STUDY THE TASK OF MANAGEMENT.

So many times Vladimir Ilich extended a helping hand, addressed an uplifting word to people who had gotten stuck in a maze of red tape or had grown tired of quixotic battles against bureaucracy. The worst enemy of soviet power is the bureaucrat. The struggle against the bureaucrat requires inexhaustible PERSISTENCE and universal COHESION. Extremes of bureaucracy must be cast down by the weapon of the law. It is regrettable that A HUGE PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNISTS DO NOT KNOW HOW TO USE SOVIET LAWS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST RED TAPE AND BUREAUCRACY. Here, once again, you can only rely on a new level of culture. In general, it seemed to Vladimir Ilich that Soviet power, which is based on the most just legality, must teach both its empowered representatives and the millions of people TO WAGE AN INTELLIGENT STRUGGLE FOR LEGALITY, WHILE NEVER FORGETTING THE LIMITS OF LEGALITY.

However difficult the pioneering path of soviet power, it strengthens and develops every day, winning every position inch by inch. WE ARE MOVING FROM SUCCESS TO SUCCESS, Vladimir Ilich rejoices. He is well aware that every battle is won by a new revolutionary reserve, by fresh forces drawn from among the people as they ascend toward the light. However difficult the situation for the worker-peasant state, it can, it must, Vladimir Ilich believes, ORGANIZE THE SELECTION OF THE BEST WORKERS EXTENSIVELY, IN A PLANNED, SYSTEMATIC, AND OPEN WAY. Where are they to be found? From what milieu are they to be promoted?

WE MUST TRY AS CAREFULLY AND PATIENTLY AS POSSIBLE TO TEST AND IDENTIFY THE REAL ORGANIZERS, PEOPLE WITH SOBER MINDS AND PRACTICAL SHARPNESS, PEOPLE WHO COMBINE DEVOTION TO SOCIALISM WITH ABILITY WITHOUT FUSS (AND DESPITE CHAOS AND FUSS) TO ORGANIZE FIRM, HARMONIOUS JOINT WORK BY A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SOVIET ORGANIZATION. ONLY PEOPLE LIKE THIS, AFTER BEING TESTED 10 TIMES OVER, MUST BE SHIFTED FROM THE SIMPLEST TASKS TO THE MOST DIFFICULT AND PROMOTED TO RESPONSIBLE POSTS AS LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE'S LABOR, AS MANAGEMENT LEADERS.

What principles guide the Soviet worker, the real organizer from among the people? He places above everything his PARTY RESPONSIBILITY for the task entrusted to him and the power invested in him. The true leader IS RESPONSIBLE NOT ONLY FOR WHAT HE IS LEADER OF, BUT FOR WHAT THE PEOPLE HE LEADS DO. Another essential principle for him is that of the BUSINESSLIKE, PRACTICAL APPROACH. He constantly sees, feels, understands how much weight people attach to the prestige of action, how insignificant the empty promise is. More practical actions, fewer hollow phrases, because YOU CANNOT SATISFY THE WORKING PEOPLE WITH PHRASES. He also strictly preaches the PRINCIPLES OF COMPETENCE, because he has fully mastered the truth that IN ORDER TO MANAGE, YOU MUST KNOW THE JOB. Finally, the paramount principle -- LEARN TO WORK.

Amid the great feats of socialist restructuring, Vladimir Ilich knew not a day, a word, or a line without the searching thought, the passionate desire to penetrate to the essence the meaning of those simple words -- what is Soviet power? He handed down the wise truth he discovered to the Communist Party, to the people's power, to every one of us. Along the path to its maturity the socialist age has confirmed, multiplied, and enriched in life the mighty truths of full Soviet power. Today, as you open this issue of the newspaper, you will find much new confirmation: We are building life Lenin-style, Soviet-style.

HISTORIAN ON RELEVANCE OF LENINIST WORK STYLE

PM011455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Loginov under the rubric "Questions of Theory. Contemporary Aspects": "Criterion of Maturity" -- capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Returning from a routine lecture on work style, the leader of an enterprise issued the instruction that the words he had just heard be displayed everywhere. He apparently thought that his colleagues merely had to constantly contemplate these "wise thoughts" for their style to improve. Or perhaps he believed that style is merely a sum of ready-made technical methods and rules which can simply be memorized.

The resolution of tasks connected with the improvement of mature socialism takes place under conditions that are considerably different from those of the preceding period. The scale of the national economic complex has grown enormously and the appearance of many industries and whole sectors has changed. Soviet man himself has changed: The level of his prosperity, education, and culture has risen and his requirements and needs have increased. In other words, there have been important changes in both WHAT and WHOM is now being led.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that the living, developing mechanism of management cannot be adapted to rigid, accustomed forms.

The activity of party, state, and public organization is improved during the implementation of socioeconomic programs such as the Food and Energy Programs, during large-scale economic experiments, and in the multifaceted process of the development of socialist democracy and the education of the new man. The consistent affirmation of the Leninist work style is the firm foundation for the qualitative improvement of the entire system of social management and of all organizational and political activity.

But when the changes that have taken place in our life are so great, is there any point in turning now to a style of work which took shape over 60 years ago -- during the first years after the revolution? At that time the government had to decide how to allocate every last sackful of grain and trainload of coal, and it was a problem to find even Red Army rations for the scientists working on the GOELRO [State Commission for the Electrification of Russia] plan... But a work style is not a list of read-made prescriptions, and political leadership is not a production process. The Leninist style is a profoundly social phenomenon. It reveals, above all, the class position and the fundamental, methodological principles of the revolutionary transformation of society. These are the roots which nurture the growing, ever green tree of our life from year to year. The affirmation of the Leninist work style is an expression of the essence of party and state policy, loyalty to the chosen path, and confirmation of the unshakability of the class position and world outlook.

For all the dynamic and multifaceted nature of the very concept of the Leninist work style, it has a central element determined by Marxism's own essence. That element is the link with the masses, since the "principles of Marxism," V.I. Lenin wrote, "consist not in aggravation of memorized words, not in 'orthodox' formulas that are eternally binding, but in providing assistance to the broad workers movement and to the organization and independence of the masses... This is the LIVING SOUL of Marxism..."

The link with the masses is a most important source of the party's strength and is the "living soul" of the Leninist style which determines the main direction of the search for new forms and methods of work.

The American journalist Albert Rhys Williams recalled how Vladimir Ilich, contrary to his practice, once allowed a reception to go on longer than scheduled. "Finally, the door opened, and, to universal surprise and contrary to all expectation, there appeared at the reception, not a diplomat or some other high official, but a shaggy muzhik in a sheepskin coat and bast shoes -- a poor peasant typical of millions that you might encounter in the land of the soviets." It is easy to imagine what a great impression was made on the peasant by his meeting with Lenin. But Williams thought about someting else, about what these meetings gave to Vladimir Ilich himself. "Naturally, Lenin, with his university education, with ...the volumes of his own works and his wide travels, knew infinitely more from a theoretical standpoint than this muzhik from Tambov. On the other hand the peasant had gleaned much practical knowledge -- knowledge derived from experience of life -- from the stern school of life and labor."

But is this experience so important? Surely scientific analysis of the development of society is sufficient to enable one, having determined the historical prospects, to lead the masses toward what is to their own benefit? Lenin categorically rejected this kind of attitude to the people. The mass of working people was for him not a gray, shapeless entity, but an aggregation of innumerable separate individuals. Any idea, even the most progressive one, disseminated among the masses must be rooted in the political and moral experience already accumulated by them and must correspond to their conceptions of benefit.

The everyday link with the masses enabled Lenin to find correct solutions to the very complex problems confronting the party and the Soviet state. This link with the people was one of the sources of Lenin's wisdom as thinker, leader, and human being.

Today it is no longer the poor peasant in a homesupun coat and bast shoes who personifies the millions upon millions making up the mass of the Soviet people. This figure has long been a thing of the past. He has been replaced by the new Soviet man -- a person possessing a high level of consciousness and political culture. To appeal to his experience and knowledge is today, more than ever, the duty of every leader.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum just a few days ago bluntly pointed out that not a single one of the major and complex tasks confronting the country today can be resolved "without the broad development of the masses' initiative and creativity and without their most active involvement in resolving the key problems of social life."

The link with the masses, and utilization of their knowledge, experience, and initiative, organically merges with characteristic features of the Leninist work style such as a scientific approach to the formulation of party policy, the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity, collective leadership and personal responsibility, monitoring and verification of execution, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and many other features.

Nor is a correct resolution of questions of the selection, placement, and education of cadres conceivable without a Leninist work style. Lenin approached the resolution of these questions as if they were an extremely complex and subtle art form. "We need a vast concerto," he wrote, "we need to acquire experience so that we can correctly allocate the parts within it, so that to one person we give the sentimental violin, to another the fierce double-bass, while to a third we entrust the conductor's baton."

There is a joke current among those who study management theory: If two people on one project agree, then one of them is superfluous. And this joke does contain a grain of truth. Collegiality is not "saying yes to one another," still less is it the suppression of individuality and personal initiative. On the contrary, it is the free exchange and struggle of opinions in the process of working out what is really the optimum solution.

Lenin wrote to one leader who saw his colleagues' criticism as merely a desire to "scheme": "...one must not see...'intrigue' and 'opposition' in the actions of those who approach matters differently but rather one should value them as independent people." The orchestra's harmony of sound and understanding is achieved primarily through the individual skill of each musician playing his own part.

The ability to attract people, to create an efficient collective, and to take political, professional, and individual psychological features into account was regarded by Lenin as a most important element in the art of selecting and placing cadres. But is there any mechanism subtle enough to assist in the resolution of these tasks? The answer is yes. Publicity, appointment by election, and constant monitoring by the masses, Lenin pointed out, create a reliable mechanism of "natural selection" whereby "each figure eventually finds 'his own niche' and undertakes the work most suited to his strengths and abilities..." This link with the masses also embodies the profound moral and ethical basis of the Leninist work style, which, as K.U. Chernenko has pointed out, "excludes everything that offends man's moral sense."

The numerous stories, reminiscences, and documents recording Vladimir Ilich's modesty and simplicity in everyday life and in his relations with people are well known -- this too is a characteristic feature of the Leninist style...

But what was it that promoted Lenin's modesty both as a leader and as a human being, a modesty displayed in literally everything? Gorkiy wrote that Lenin possessed that quality of self-denial characteristic of the best revolutionary intelligentsia in the highest degree. But this came naturally. Here are the thoughts of Academician M.I. Averbakh, who was Lenin's doctor; he is describing Lenin's apartment.

It was the "dwelling of an unpretentious but truly cultured man -- everything was simple, clean, and tidy, everything was in its place, there was nothing showy or chic, no luxury goods or knickknacks; on the other hand, there was everything that a family that worked a great deal and lived exclusively for its intellectual interests could need. The simplicity, modesty, and rationality of the surroundings, however, did not create the impression of something artificial, unnatural, or done deliberately for show to set an example to others. On the contrary...it was not a deliberate refraining from excess, but a natural lack of need for anything he could do without..."

The 26th CPSU Congress spoke about the need to educate Soviet people's needs. Educate, not regulate in order to make asceticism the norm of life. It is worth recalling in this connection that Lenin and Krupskaya did not like it when anyone portrayed their life as a kind of asceticism. "We lived simply," wrote Nadezhda Konstantinovna. "But is there really any joy to be found in a life of excess and luxury?" Essentially Krupskaya's question answers itself.

The Leninist work style is the key to resolving many of the problems facing the country today. But is it possible for a person who is not at all concerned about the fate of others to possess such a work style? Or the bureaucrat, careerist, or bribe-taker? You only have to raise the question for its absurdity to become obvious.

The Leninist work style does not consist in external forms of behavior or "rules of etiquette" which, with appropriate diligence, can be mechanically learned. It is the expression of a leader's communist maturity, the "hallmark of his spirit," the totality of the ideological and moral principles inculcated in a Communist, and the manifestation of his inner culture. All these qualities show themselves particularly vividly and graphically in a leader's attitude to the people and their aspirations and concerns.

To consult working people, K.U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, must be an "inner necessity" for a communist leader. Pursuing this thought at his meeting with voters on 2 March 1984, he said: "The party seeks to ensure that the Leninist style, with all its diversity and richness, becomes a spiritual necessity and an indispensible working instrument for every party, soviet, and economic leader... The people's approval and support are the basis of a leader's authority, and anyone who loses them and is deaf to the opinion of the masses cannot and must not occupy a leadership post."

The Leninist style is above all a style of action. It is not a matter of swimming with the stream while pleading force of circumstances, but of understanding and honestly answering the question of why these circumstances arose and where they may lead, of overcoming the force of circumstances and intertia, and of proceeding further along the outlined path. This path has been defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Therefore, there are no insoluble problems; there are only problems that are not being tackled or have not yet been resolved.

The country has now entered an extremely crucial phase of the 5-year plan whose end is only a matter of months away. The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum focused the Soviet people's attention on the main priorities -- bringing laggard sections up to scratch, intensifying still further all economic work, and continuing the comprehensive improvement of the national economy's management system and the search for new forms and structure of economic activity. The CPSU Central Committee plenum naturally pointed out the need to enhance the soviets' role in resolving all the economic and political tasks confronting the country, since these organs of true people's power express the masses' interests and collective experience.

At every stage in the building of the new society, as the tasks being resolved by the Soviet people grow in stature and complexity, the style of party leadership is filled with new content and is enriched by the experience of the struggle and the labor of millions.

PRAVDA MAY DAY EDITORIAL VIEWS INTERNATIONALISM

PM031141 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 May in its First Edition front-pages a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Peace, Labor, May." The article extols the Soviet people's achievements on the eve of May Day and ends with the following reference to the international situation:

"Raising high the May Day banners, Soviet people are expressing again and again their adamant will to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation with fraternal countries' working people and -- shoulder to shoulder with them -- increase the attraction of real socialism. Our people's internationalism is revealed more and more fully and vividly in their determined and disinterested support for the fighters against imperialism and the vestiges of colonialism and for freedom and national independence. Our class brothers, heading into a bright future, draw inspiration from the heroic labor of the peoples of the USSR.

"The May Day banners bear the words: 'Peace to the Planet!' From Lenin's Decree on Peace, proclaimed at the dawn of Soviet power, to the Peace Program for the Eighties, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress -- this is the distance traveled by our party and the people of the land of the soviets in the struggle for clear skies overhead. Having shouldered the heavy burden of clashes with the dark forces of fascism for more than 1,400 days and nights we know the bitter price of war very well. We know and we remember, therefore we are redoubling our efforts today to defend man's first and foremost right on earth -- the right to life -- and we march in the vanguard of the fighters for a stable peace and for averting a thermonuclear catastrophe.

"Displaying unswerving loyalty to the great principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Soviet people triumphantly utter the CPSU Central Committee slogan:

"Long live May Day -- the day of the international solidarity of the working people in the struggle against imperialism, and for peace, democracy and socialism!"

GRISHIN ATTENDS, ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETINGS

PM031104 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 24 April front-pages an unattributed report on a wreath-laying ceremony at the Lenin Mausoleum on 22 April to mark Lenin's birth anniversary, stating that "V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, took part in the ceremony" of laying a wreath on behalf of Moscow Gorkom and city soviet.

The same paper for 25 April carries on pages 1 and 2 an unattributed report on the eighth session of the Moscow City Soviet, 18th convocation, held in the House of the Unions Hall of Columns on 24 April, in which "Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin took part."

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA for 27 April front-pages an unattributed report stating that a ference of first secretaries of raykoms, rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of sectors of the capital's economy, and Moscow Gorkom department chiefs was held 26 April to discuss "questions of the preparations for the May Day celebrations and the demonstration of working people's representatives in Red Square (report by Moscow Gorkom Secretary R. F. Dementyeva) and the results of the communist subbotnik in honor of the 114th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth (report by Moscow Gorkom Secretary L.A. Borisov)." It is reported that V.V. Grishin "delivered a speech at the conference."

The 28 April MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA front-pages an unattributed report that "Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin took part" in a ceremonial meeting 27 April at the Oktyabr Movie and Concert Hall to mark the 30th anniversary of the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in Moscow City. It also carries on page 2 an unattributed report on a 27 April conference of leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom construction organizations, at which Grishin reportedly spoke.

SOVIET RELIGIOUS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S.

LD031052 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- A delegation of representatives of churches and religious organisations of the USSR have left Moscow for the USA today on a visit at the invitation of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA. The delegation is led by Metropolitan Juvenalius of Krutitskiy and Kolomna, a member of the synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, and includes prominent religious figures, among them pastor Aleksey Bychkov, general secretary of the National Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, and Edgar Hark, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Estonia, representatives of the Armenian and Georgian Orthodox Churches, other religious organisations, and Adolf Shayevich, chief rabbi of the Moscow Choral Synagogue.

The visit to the USA is expected to last about three weeks.

BRIEFS

DOLGIKH REPORT PUBLISHED -- The report by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The Teaching and Deeds of Lenin in the Revolutionary Creativity of the Millions," has been published as a separate brochure. The report was made at the solemn session in Moscow devoted to the 114th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin on 20 April 1984. The brochure has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 84 LD]

SOWING PROGRESS REPORTED, UNUSUAL SPRING NOTED

PM031545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Ye. Yevgenev report under the "Harvest-84: Agricultural Review" rubric: "In the Fields Under Feed Crops"]

[Excerpts] The fields and meadows are particularly busy at the moment. The bright green of winter crops and grasses is vying with the dark velvety sheen of plowed land. The farmers greeted the holiday of labor and peace with a shock vigil.

More and more spring furrows are being cut. The sowing work front already extends to the north Urals and West Siberia. And on the farms in Yaroslavl and Kalinin Oblasts, one can say that sowing is at its height. Corn and sunflowers are being sown in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Moldavia. This work is also getting underway in the Don and Volga regions and in the Central Chernozem Zone. Potato and vegetable planting is in progress. The shoots are turning green in the cotton and sugar beet plantations and rice paddies.

The future grain harvest and its quality are now a particular concern for the farmers. They are applying fertilizer to the winter crops and paying particular attention to looking after spring cereals. The task is to obtain more strong and durum wheat and improve its quality. By the beginning of May, 2.7 million hectares of wheat had been sown on the country's kolkhozes and kovkhozes. And in all, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 47.9 million hectares have been sown with spring crops.

The feed producer's daily round is being taken up with spring concerns. A reliable feed base is needed to consolidate and develop improvements in stockraising, and its foundations are being laid at this very moment. More than 60 million hectares of plowland, which will meet most feed requirements that livestock units have, are being allocated for this purpose. Every hectare producing feed crops can and must be worked efficiently. The yield per hectare to date, however, has unfortunately not been bountiful everywhere. It averages at most 22 quintals of feed units per hectare. One of today's main tasks is to considerably increase the yield and raise the protein content in feed.

Many farms are improving the structure of sown areas. Fields are being sown with highly productive strains and crops. Collectives working under contract are assuming the care of them. Take the Gorkiy Kolkhoz in Rostov Oblast's Aksayskiy Rayon, for example. Nonregulated teams there raised the yield of feed crops by roughly one-third in 2 years. Such subunits are now at work everywhere. With their assistance, there was a marked increase in stocks of coarse and succulent feed last year. It is now important that we obtain considerably more.

Pacesetters' experience is an invaluable reserve for everyone. All that is needed is to make skillful use of it. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, for example, have turned considerable areas over to protein crops such as clover, vetch, peas, and lupine. The area under corn has been increased. A considerable proportion of the sown areas are cultivated by mechanized links using industrial techniques. Additional sowing between the rows of lupine and sunflowers is being widely practiced so as to increase the yield of green matter and protein content. Other republics, krays, and oblasts have also begun to pay more attention to feed-crop fields.

This spring has been very unusual. Lack of moisture in the soil and sudden temperature changes are being recorded in some places. Under these conditions, it is important to show initiative and apply advanced experience and progressive techniques, particularly moisture conservation techniques, taking strict account of actual circumstances while doing so.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by the beginning of May the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown 5.3 million hectares of perennial grasses and planted more than 3 million hectares of corn for grain and green matter and 1.1 million hectares of corn for grain and green matter and 1.1 million hectares of feed root crops.

Fields under feed crops, like any other fields, do not respond well to neglect, indeed they make one pay for it. Maximum concentration, organization, and high labor and production discipline are what are required from every specialist and machine operator if a good harvest is to be raised. Not a single instance of slackness or mismanagement must be tolerated. The correct action is being taken in those places where people responsible for bad work are made to redo it and made materially accountable for omissions.

It is very important, specialists point out, to organize the grass crop with skill. Most regions have overwintered quite well. It is now time to top-dress the grass stands. If this is done on time, the plants will quickly become strong and it will be possible to obtain the first and all subsequent cuttings earlier. This is a not unimportant consideration.

The area of the country given over to feed crops is considerable. Sowing on it is now in progress in the Non-Chernozem Zone, whereas haymaking is already taking place in the southern regions. It will soon be time for the "green harvest" everywhere. How is it being prepared for? Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Latvia, and Moscow Oblast have repaired their harvesting equipment. But on a number of farms in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, the Kalmyk ASSR and Lipetsk Oblast, there are still many mowing and raking machines and pickup balers laid up. The leaders and specialists of farms and agro-industrial associations must draw correct conclusions from the omissions of past years. In a number of instances, work on fields under feed crops was held back and the quality of hay and silage fell as a result of poor organization and equipment lying idle. The overall losses of nutrients from this amount to tens of millions of metric tons of feed units annually. Now is the time to prepare feed storage facilities, following the example of progressive farms, and instruct people in advanced methods of preparing and storing feed.

HIGHER FEED OUTPUT RAISES LIVESTOCK QUALITY

PM031551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 84 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "Of Feed and Grain"]

[Text] This headline deliberately transposes two concepts. We are accustomed to the fact that grain is king. Thus it is now, too. The question of increasing grain production remains crucial, as the Food Program and recent party and government decisions have also said.

So why begin with feed? The fact of the matter is that because of the increase in feed in the past 2 years, there have been perceptible improvements in stockraising. There has been an increase in purchases of livestock unit and poultry farm output in the past 4 months in comparison with the same period last year. And last year was also quite good for the sector -- for the first time in the past 9 years, the plan for the procurement of all types of livestock products was fulfilled across the country as a whole as well as in most republics.

This largely came about because of an increase in feed production and an improvement in feed quality. Last year, for example, we received over one-third more feed than the average for many years. This was influenced by the fact that on most farms, feed production has become a specialized sector and the collective contract has been widely introduced in it.

The feed structure has changed, the quantity of protein-rich feed has increased, and feed crops are now being sown on reclaimed lands. USSR Ministry of Agriculture experts believe that the grasses have wintered well, more fertilizer is being allocated to them now, and there are hopes of a good crop.

Now a few words about sowing work and the winter fields. There was concern over the lack of moisture during fall and winter in the major arable farming regions. But the winter was mild and the resowing of winter crops proved to be less than had been anticipated.

Abundant rain fell in the Kuban, the Stavropol region, along the Don, and in some Volga region oblasts in the final days of April.

Now for last week's results. Some 13.3 million hectares of spring crops were sown. This is somewhat less than the previous week. This can be explained by the fact that there is a kind of "shift changeover" taking place in sowing. In southern regions it is drawing to a close, in the Non-Chernozem Zone the weather has been changeable, whereas the virgin lands have not yet begun their sowing work -- the optimum time for sowing comes later there.

Spring crops occupy 47.9 million hectares across the country as a whole. (By this time last year that figure was 65.1 million hectares, but I should like to say once more that spring was late this year). Some 3.1 million hectares of sugar beet, 3.1 million hectares of cotton, 2.5 million hectares of sunflowers, 601,000 hectares of vegetables, and 813,000 hectares of potatoes have been sown.

The sowing work is proceeding steadily, and in most areas within the optimum deadlines as the specific situation dictates.

MORE SPRING FIELDWORK PROGRESS REPORTED

LD031952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 May 84

["In the Fields of the Country," by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Text] The last week of April was cold in many regions of the country; there was even frost at night. However, fieldwork has been actively progressing, unhampered even by precipitation. Incidentally, it rained in the Northern Caucasus, in the Ukraine and a number of other places where there was not enough moisture in the soil. On the whole, by the beginning of May, according to the latest USSR CSA figures, spring crops have been sown on about 48 million hectares in the country. During the holiday, the weather improved, and according to the latest data, more than 2 million hectares per day were sown with spring crops.

Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the central regions of the country, the Volga area, Belorussia and the Baltic republics completed sowing of spring wheat, barley, and leguminous crops in the past week. At present, sowing of millet and buckwheat is in progress in the south. In Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, in the south of the Russian Federation and in the Black Sea area of the Ukraine, rice fields are being sown. Considerable areas have been sown with sunflower and corn for grain -- an area which is to be considerably extended this spring. Sowing of sugar beet is ending. In southern regions work has started on soya plantations -- this is one of the latest, warmth-loving crops. In the near future, the speed of sowing in the country will increase considerably, as sowing will start in the regions of the Urals, Siberia, and northern Kazakhstan, where there are the largest areas of such an important crop as spring wheat. Soil preparation is now in progress there: moisture is being retained, pests are being destroyed. In Central Asia and in the Caucasus, haymaking is in progress. Rich high-protein fodder is coming to farms, and this reflects positively on the productivity of the animals.

QUARTERLY STOCKRAISING STATISTICS PUBLISHED

PM030945 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 18, Apr 84 (signed to press 23 Apr 84) p 14

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures on the condition of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-March 1984.

Livestock wintering has ended successfully on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Thanks to the rational use of feed resources and correct tending of the animals, most farms achieved increases in the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, and other livestock products. The population and productivity of livestock have increased by comparison with the same period of last year.

I. Production of Livestock Products

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products in January-March of this year:

Indicators	January-March 1984	January-March 1984 as Percentage of January-March 1983
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousands of metric tons	4,449.5	107
Including:		
Cattle	2,691.5	105
Hogs	1,139.5	115
Sheep and goats	103.7	102
Poultry	514.8	107
Gross milk yield -- thousands of metric tons	14,214.0	107
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	503	107
Hen eggs laid, millions	13,242.0	104
Average egg yield per laying hen, units	53	102

Meat output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 301,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat output increased on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

The gross milk yield in the first 3 months of the current year was 978,000 metric tons more than in January-March of last year. The largest increase in production was secured by dairy farm workers in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, and Estonia.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased in January-March 1984 by 564 million eggs in comparison with January-March 1983. Egg production increased on farms in all union republics except Turkmenistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased in January-March 1984	January-March 1984 as Percentage of January-March 1983
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousands of metric tons	4,445.0	107
Milk, thousands of metric tons	12,509.0	108
Eggs -- millions	12,668.0	104

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms in the first 3 months of 1984 increased by 295,000 metric tons in comparison with January-March 1983. Purchases of livestock and poultry increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Kazakhstan.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 966,000 metric tons. The largest increase in dairy product purchases was secured by farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, and Moldavia.

The sale of eggs to the state increased by 522 million eggs in January-March 1984. Egg purchases increased in all union republics except Uzbekistan.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics

	January-March 1984 as a percentage of January-March 1983					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	107	107	104	107	108	104
RSFSR	105	106	105	105	107	104
including the Non-Chernozem Zone	110	108	105	110	108	105
Ukrainian SSR	110	110	102	110	110	103
Belorussian SSR	113	111	105	114	116	104
Uzbek SSR	103	99	100.8	102	101	99.5
Kazakh SSR	90	109	105	90	113	105
Georgian SSR	100	100.5	106	101	100.7	105
Azerbaijan SSR	107	105	106	106	104	105
Lithuanian SSR	128	107	104	127	111	104
Moldavian SSR	112	110	107	112	110	105
Latvian SSR	115	112	113	116	113	110
Kirghiz SSR	107	111	106	104	112	109
Tajik SSR	104	106	110	104	108	111
Armenian SSR	107	103	118	108	102	120

Turkmen SSR	114	100.3	96	108	104	100
Estonian SSR	140	105	107	141	107	105

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 139,000 metric tons of milk and 121,000 metric tons of livestock from the population's private plots.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 April 1984 kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 96 million head of cattle, which is 2.3 million more than at the same date last year. The number of cows on farms was 29.7 million. The hog population reached 58.6 million, an increase of 1.8 million. The number of sheep rose by 2.7 million to 136.7 million. The number of poultry reached 746 million, which is 14 million more than at the same date last year.

The cattle herd increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics. The number of hogs increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in almost all union republics except farms in Azerbaijan, Lithuania, and Estonia. The sheep and goat population increased on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan. Poultry numbers increased on the farms in 10 union republics with the exception of the Ukraine, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

Now, prior to putting the livestock out to pasture, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must plan in advance the organization of the feed production line during the summer period and outline measures to raise the productivity of natural feed fields and also to increase the delivery of feeds to the open fields.

Each farm must ensure proper services for stockmen, especially those in pasture fields, and create the conditions necessary for efficient work. There is widespread competition among the collectives of stockraising units and complexes to raise the production and sales of all livestock breeding products.

COSMONAUTS TAKE FOURTH SPACE WALK, REPAIR SHIP

LD040728 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 4 TASS -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov have been working for 85 days now aboard the orbital scientific station "Salyut-7".

The crew are completing the planned operations with the cargo craft "Progress-20". The cosmonauts put most of the cargo that was brought in to their places, and pumped drinking water into the station's tanks with the help of the "Rodnik" system. In accordance with the schedule of work, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev today made the fourth walk in open space.

At 3 hours 15 minutes, Moscow time, the comsonauts opened the exterior hatch of the station and passed on into the zone of conducting operations on the engine accessories compartment.

The commander and the flight engineer removed the heat-resistant coating, which was installed during the previous walk in open space, assembled the second additional conduit and checked it for air-tightness. The cosmonauts then again installed the heat-resistant coating, put the tools into a container and returned to the station.

Researcher-Cosmonaut Oleg Atkov, just as during previous walks in open space, worked within the station.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev stayed in open space during their latest walk during 2 hours 45 minutes. All members of the crew feel fine.

For the first time in the practice of manned flights, the cosmonauts made during 12 days four walks in open space with a total time of 14 hours 45 minutes, having fulfilled complicated and labour-consuming assembly operations.

Operations in open space are planned to continue, with the orbital complex continuing its flight.